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Palmer's Seeds 1935



PALMER SEED CO.

617 N. Broadway ST. LOUIS, MO.

Terms of Business

SEND REMITTANCES by check, post office money order or express money order. Small amounts may be conveniently sent in stamps. Orders to be delivered C. O. D. should be accompanied by a cash payment of 25 per cent of the total amount of the order, except where the customer lives in the immediate St. Louis territory.

WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES on all orders for flower seeds, vegetable seeds and bulbs to any post office, express office or railroad station in the U.S.

CUSTOMER PAYS DELIVERY CHARGES on peas, beans, corn, farm seeds, grass seed, seed potatoes, onion sets, fertilizers, insecticides, tools and general garden supplies. Postage on these items should be included with the order unless shipment is desired by express or freight.

FREE LOCAL DELIVERY SERVICE. All orders amounting to \$2.00 or more will be delivered FREE OF CHARGE to any address in St. Louis, University City, Clayton, Richmond Heights, Maplewood, Webster Groves, Kirkwood, Brentwood and other suburbs immediately adjoining St. Louis.

NON-WARRANTY. While we exercise the utmost care in selecting the products we sell, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or shrubs we send out and we will in no way assume responsibility for the crop.

Advisory Service

CORRESPONDENCE. We invite you to communicate with us for advice and information on all phases of gardening and assure you that all letters of inquiry will have the attention of a specialist on the subject in question.

PERSONAL VISITS. An experienced representative from our company is available to personally visit your grounds and offer advice and counsel on the creation, improvement and maintenance of lawns and gardens. Appointments to be made in advance.

PRIZES TO GARDEN CLUBS. It is our policy to offer trophies, seeds, bulbs and garden requisites as prizes for flower shows and garden club events. Officials of garden clubs are free to call on us for this cooperation.

Garden Publications

The following publications are sent free of charge to everyone on our mailing list. As we keep separate lists for each class, please be specific in writing for catalogs and literature. We do not wish to annoy you with material on subjects in which you are not interested.

GENERAL SPRING CATALOG

PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1st. An illustrated and complete catalog of all seeds, bulbs, plants, garden tools, fertilizers, insecticides and horticultural requisites.

MIDSUMMER CATALOG

(Advance Bulb Offer and Perennial Seed List)

PUBLISHED MAY 1st. Special prices for early orders on Holland, Japanese, Bermuda and domestic bulbs for fall planting. Also includes a complete listing of perennial seeds and summer garden needs.

FALL CATALOG

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1st. A comprehensive list of bulbs and plants for fall planting. Includes Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Lilies, Peonies, Iris and Forcing Bulbs. Also Perennial plants and seeds, lawn grasses and horticultural supplies.

PALMER SEED COMPANY

617 North Broadway ST. LOUIS, MO.



What This Symbol Means to You!

The soil in your garden may be rich and mellow—Nature may favor you with a perfect balance of showers and sunshine—you may apply yourself with skill and seasoned experience to the pleasure of gardening; but without seeds of the finest quality, your efforts will surely go ill-rewarded.

Before Palmer's Seeds come to you under our TRIPLE-TEST trade mark, they must pass three rigid tests for quality:

- 1. **PURITY.** Triple-Test seeds are cleaned and recleaned to insure maximum purity. Foreign seeds and inert matter, if present at all, are reduced to the extreme minimum. Triple-Test seeds are also selected for uniformity of strain and variety.
- 2. VITALITY. Triple-Test seeds are selected for maximum percentage of germination and strong vitality.
- 3. ADAPTABILITY. Triple-Test seeds are selected to meet conditions encountered in the Middle-West, and our list is limited to those varieties that will succeed in this climate.

For many years, it has been our privilege to serve the most critical private estate, advanced amateur gardener and florist trade. We invite you to entrust your most particular requirements to us, and confidently assure you of seeds of superior quality.

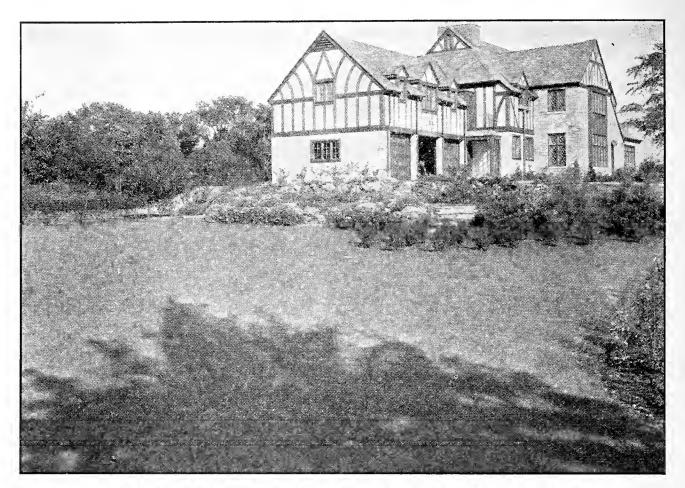
PALMER SEED COMPANY

617 North Broadway

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Between Lucas and Washington

Telephone: CEntral 4177-4178



PALMER'S TRIPLE-TEST LAWN SEEDS

The superior quality of Palmer's Lawn Seed is well known to the Golf Courses, Parks, Cemeteries, University Stadiums and large private estates of the Middle West. For many years we have been supplying these critical producers of fine turf. We confidently believe that you, too, can have a beautiful, luxuriant green lawn if you use our Triple-Test Lawn Seed. Bring your lawn problems to us. We shall be glad to advise you without obligation or charge. Complete instructions on lawn making mailed free on request.

Quantity to Sow

For new lawns, sow 5 lbs. lawn seed to 1,000 sq. ft. (25×40) . For replenishing established lawns, sow 5 lbs. to 1,500 sq. ft. (30×50) .

COUNTRY CLUB FORMULA

The DeLuxe Seed for Suburban Lawns

In Country Club Formula we offer a lawn seed of outstanding merit. It is a blend of the hardiest and finest imported and native grasses based on the results of scientific research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture over a period of three years at Clayton, Missouri. Growing in competition with many others this formula successfully withstood the severe extremes of our climate. It produced a luxuriant carpet of velvety sod, infinitely superior to any other in the test plots. The grasses combined to make Country Club Formula are all of deep rooted, tenacious growing habit and beautiful soft green texture. We consider Country Club Formula the best lawn seed obtainable anywhere at any price, and recommend it as the ideal permanent formula for suburban lawns in the Middle West. See next page for prices.

FOREST PARK FORMULA

Best For City Lawns

For over 25 years this famous old lawn grass formula has enjoyed a popular demand. Especially recommended for city lawns as it thrives well in a wide range of soils and situations and meets the adverse conditions usually encountered in well populated districts. It is a well balanced mixture of native grasses and quickly establishes a beautiful, smooth green turf. Many of the finest lawns in St. Louis are made with Forest Park Formula. Only the highest quality of TRIPLE-TEST seeds are used in its preparation. Contains no Timothy or other coarse grasses.

SHADY LAWN FORMULA

The secret of producing a lawn in shaded areas and under trees lies in the use of grasses that are by nature adapted to growing in shady situations. Realizing the serious need of a genuine shady lawn grass we import special dwarf growing evergreen varities ideally suited for this purpose. These are combined with other desirable lawn grasses to make our SHADY LAWN FORMULA, which is the finest blend obtainable for that purpose.

However, in cases where undernourished trees have depleted the soil of all plant food elements no grass can be expected to grow. We suggest that attention be given to the adequate feeding of trees, then a stand of grass can be more successfully established. See prices below.

UNBLENDED GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa Pratensis). The most reliable of all domestic grasses. Produces a close, thick turf of a beautiful dark green color. Thrives best on well enriched, limestone soils.

RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris). A member of the Bent family. This is an excellent grass for quick growth and for use on run-down soils and in wet places. It makes a fine, narrow leaf blade and is used extensively in mixtures.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS—(Lolium Perenne). For quick results this grass has no rival. Produces a rather wide blade, and is used principally in a mixture with hardy grasses. Adapted to a medium, moist soil.

SEASIDE BENT—(Agrostis Palustris). Also known as Coos Bent. The purest strain of genuine creeping bent obtainable. Because of its uniform, velvety texture and creeping root system it is used extensively for golf greens.

COLONIAL BENT—The texture is very fine and smooth, differing from the Seaside variety in that it is an upright grower and not of creeping habit.

POA TRIVIALIS—By far the best grass for shady places. It produces a narrow, flat leaf blade and forms an exquisite close turf. It is closely related to Kentucky Blue Grass but is much finer and softer.

BERMUDA GRASS—(Cynodon Dactylon). This grass freezes out during the winter in the North, but makes a permanent, close turf in the South. Used to some extent in the North for spring and summer lawns.

YARROW SEED—Also known as "Creeping Fern Grass." Produces a small fern-like leaf of spreading habit, and will stay green all summer with very little watering or fertilizing. Sow at the rate of 1 pound to 400 square feet, mixing about 50% Red Top or Blue Grass seed with it for protection. Especially recommended for Terraces, where grasses usually fail. Price \$2.00 per lb.

TRIPLE-TEST LAWN SEED PRICES

SPECIAL FORMULAS	1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Country Club	\$.50	\$1.40	\$2.25	\$ 4.50	\$10.00	\$35.00
Forest Park	.45	1.25	2.00	4.00	8.50	30.00
Shady Lawn	.45	1.25	2.00	4.00	8.50	32.00
Terrace Lawn	.50	1.40	2.25	4.50	10.00	35.00
21 Day Lawn Mixture	.35	1.00	1.50	3.00	6.25	22.50
UNBLENDED GRASSES						
Kentucky Blue Grass	.45	1.25	2.00	4.00	8.50	30.00
Canadian Blue Grass	.45	1.25	2.00	4.00	8.50	30.00
English Rye Grass	.20	.50	.80	1.50	3.00	10.00
Superfine Red Top	.30	.85	1.25	2.50	5.50	19.00
Seaside Bent	1.75	5.00	8.25	15.00	35.00)	Inquire
Colonial Bent	1.75	5.00	8.25	15.00	35.00 >	for
South German Bent	1.75	5.00	8.25	15.00	35.00	Prices
Bermuda Grass	.40	1.10	1.75	3.50	8.00	28.50
N. Z. Chewings Fescue	1.00	2.80	4.25	8.50	20.00	75.00
Poa Trivialis (Shade Grass)	.60	1.65	2.50	5.00	11.50	42.50
	.35	1.00	1.50	3.00	6.25	22.50
Meadow Fescue	.50	1.45	2.25	4.50	10.50	36.00
White Dutch Clover	2.00	5.50	8.50	17.00	40.00	
Yarrow	2.00	3.30	3.30	1.100	. 5.00	*******

PALMER'S GUIDE TO PLANT CULTURE

In order to insure the best success in growing plants from seed, you must have some knowledge of the varied cultural requirements of the differnt classes of plants. By following the PALMER CULTURAL CODES you may readily know just how and when to start any seed listed in this catalogue. These cultural codes have been adopted to furnish our readers with more detailed information on cultural requirements of plants.

When referring to the cultural codes care must be taken to distinguish between the words "and" and "or". If the code reads "Cultural Code A or C" it means that you have the choice of using either of the two methods described, or both. In most cases, if you use both methods you can materially prolong the blooming season of one type of plant by starting the seeds at different times. If it reads "Cultural Code A and L," both methods must be used to have the best success with the plants.

The keys to the following cultural codes may be found immediately under the

heading of each type of flower seed listed in this catalogue.

CULTURAL CODE A

Plant seeds in the hotbed, greenhouse or indoors in February or early March. Most seeds planted at this time will require one transplanting before setting in their permanent positions in the garden. As soon as the first true leaves appear on the seedlings they should be transplanted into boxes or pots to give them more space to develop. These plants should again be transplanted into the garden in May, when the ground warms up.

CULTURAL CODE B

Same as in "A" except that the seeds should be sown in early April. In this case the seedlings can be transplanted directly from the seed bed to the garden as soon as the soil warms up. A coldframe may be used in place of a hotbed in which to start the seeds at this time.

CULTURAL CODE C

These plants do not respond to transplanting, so must be planted in May, where they are to grow in the garden. After the seedlings are up thin them out to allow each plant plenty of room to develop properly. Plants other than Portulacca, Alyssum, Lupine, Poppies and Climbers may be transplanted.

CULTURAL CODE D

The general cultural conditions are the same as in "A" except that extra precautions should be taken in handling extra fine seeded plants. In most cases the seed is broadcast lightly over the surface of a light sandy loam. As the fine seed is apt to be smothered with a covering of soil it is best not to cover the seed at all, but to cover the box or pot with a piece of glass to keep sufficient moisture about the seeds. The glass covering should be raised slightly from time to time to allow some air to circulate about the seeds and to prevent attacks of fungus diseases. As the seeds begin to germinate more air can be given them until the glass can be removed permanently. Special care must be taken in watering the tiny seeds, for the strong spray of a sprinkling can might wash them out of the seed bed. Watering is best done with a rubber bulb sprinkler with a fine rose or by immersing the pot, if a pot is used, partially in a pan of water until the soil is saturated.

CULTURAL CODE F

Seeds are sown late in the summer (August or September) for the plants to be used as winter house plants. Care must be taken at this time to protect young seedlings from the hot sun by shading them somewhat during the heat of the day.

CULTURAL CODE G

Annual vines grow best when the seed is sown in a warm, light soil. They prefer a situation in full sunlight, and require little moisture. They will thrive in ordinary to poor soils.

CULTURAL CODE H

Same as in "C" except that the seeds can be sown in the garden in April or May.

CULTURAL CODE I

Annuals that can be sown late in the fall or early winter for next season's bloom. This process merely duplicates the natural process of self-seeding of plants. Sow the seeds just before the ground freezes up in the late fall or early winter—late enough to keep them from germinating until early spring the following season. Fall sown plants are generally sturdier and flower earlier the next season.

CULTURAL CODE J

Hard coated seeds require filing of the seed coat to insure a quick and uniform germination.

CULTURAL CODE K

Other hard coated seeds can be made to germinate more freely and uniformily by soaking them from 12 to 24 hours in luke warm water. After the seed coats swell the seeds may be planted in the usual manner.

CULTURAL CODE L

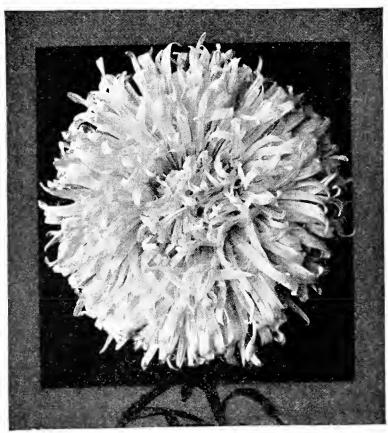
All faded flowers should be cut off daily or once every two or three days to insure a continuous bloom or to prolong the blooming season.

CULTURAL CODE M

Gourds are sown like cucumbers in hills 3 feet apart, and allowing three plants to grow in each hill.

CULTURAL CODE N

Sow seed in shaded frames or boxes during August or September, transplanting when large enough to handle and winter them over in a protected cold frame. When ground becomes frozen cover plants with one foot of leaves or straw, and remove gradually in the spring as weather moderates. Move into their permanent location in the garden as soon as soil can be worked.



ASTER, SUPER GIANT LOS ANGELES

FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES and SPECIALTIES for 1935

- All American Selections
- Century of Progress Champions

Exceedingly interesting and unusual are these new attractions produced by famous European and American plant breeders. They offer new colors, new forms and many improved features of hardiness and beauty heretofore unobtainable. Each is an outstanding achievement in its particular class, and will bring new charm and beauty to our American gardens.

The All American Selections (Symbol AAS). Selected by a group of 20 prominent, expert flower judges as the most meritorious introductions for 1935. To compete in this supreme contest, new types and varieties are submitted to rigid field tests in ten different sections of the country, covering a wide range of soils and climates. Of the hundreds of entrants in this competitive test, only a comparative few pass the severe criticism of the judges and are awarded a place among the All American Selections.

The Century of Progress Champions (Symbol CPC). This year we have a second group of winners, the Century of Progress Champions, offered as companions to the novelties of the All American Selections. The Horticultural Gardens at the 1934 Century of Progress contained thousands of new and old plants of every type and description. The selection of the Champions in this group was not in the hands of scientific experts—but were acclaimed by the popular approval of millions of visitors from every walk of life and from many countries.

We are happy to offer our clients new seeds of these two prize-winning groups of flowers, and find satisfaction in anticipating the pleasure they will bring to our many friends and customers.

ORDER THESE NOVELTIES EARLY. They will be extremely popular this year and seed stocks are very limited.

Novelties and Specialties for 1935



ANTIRRHINUM, RUST PROOF

NEW RUSTPROOF ANTIRRHINUM—(Snapdragon) (AAS)

SUPER GIANT ASTER, LOS ANGELES (AAS)

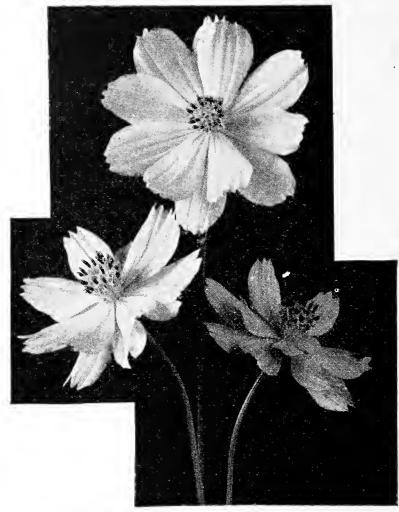
WILT RESISTANT ASTERS (AAS)

Another triumph in plant selection. The originators of these new strains have made it possible for everyone to grow these beautiful flowers where it has been impossible to grow them heretofore, due to the ravages of the wilt disease.

DOUBLE SHASTA DAISY (CPS)

A real novelty of considerable merit. This hardy perennial bears large flowers, fully double in form, and with fine interlacing petals, the whole giving the effect of a pure white shaggy Aster. Diener's Giant Double White Shasta Daisy......Pkt. 25c

Novelties and Specialties for 1935



COSMOS HYBRIDA, KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE

EARLY KLONDYKE COSMOS, ORANGE FLARE (AAS)

CALENDULA

GIANT FLOWERED PETUNIAS

Novelties and Specialties for 1935



MARIGOLD, GUINEA GOLD, RESELECTED

MARIGOLDS

Guinea Gold (AAS). No garden is complete without this famous variety. The large, wavy-petaled flowers of brilliant orange fairly glow in the garden. The foliage does not have the strong odor of its other relatives, making this variety especially pleasing for cut flowers. The fine keeping qualities have also made this one one of the most popular Marigolds on the market. No one should miss having this wonderful variety blooming in the garden continuously from July till frost..........Pkt. 15c

NEW NASTURTIUMS (AAS)

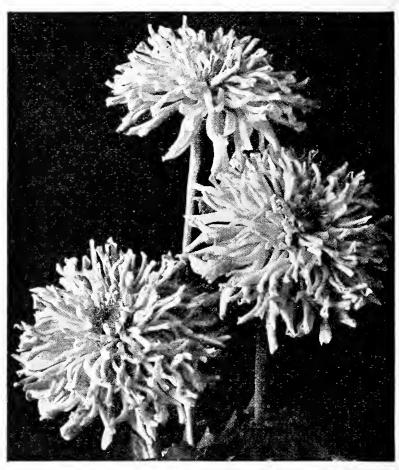
Still another entirely new race of flowers is at our command—this time the glorious double Nasturtiums in their many colors. These double flowers are particularly sweet scented and superb for cutting.

Golden Gleam. Lovely, large double blooms of a rich gleaming gold color. This variety has already shown its remarkable popularity within the past two years, and still continues to gain in favor with gardeners

ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS—(Campanula) (AAS)

The seemingly impossible feat of plant breeding and selection has finally been accomplished with the introduction of the annual Canterbury Bell. It blooms from seed in less than six months. The plant grows from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, and produces from 6 to 8 spikes of bloom. Mixed Colors.......Pkt. 15c

NOVELTIES and SPECIALTIES for 1935



ZINNIA, FANTASY MIXTURE

GRAND NEW ZINNIAS

VERBENA BEAUTY OF OXFORD HYBRIDS (CPS)

LILLIPUT CELOSIAS (CPS)

Gardeners have long waited for these brilliant dwarf plumed Celosias. The pyramidal flower heads, rising only about 8 inches above the ground, fairly glow in the sunshine, and even take on a brighter appearance under artificial lighting. The plants are very compact, and bloom profusely from August until frost.

SELECT QUALITY SEEDS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

Due to the ever increasing demand for a finer selection of flower seeds suitable for this climate, we have again revised our list this year, omitting several varieties of questionable value and adding many newer and better introductions of merit. We feel that every variety of flower seed we offer can be successfully grown in the Middle West. Further, we have continued our policy of careful selection and offer seed of the highest purity and vitality obtainable from the most eminent European and American plant breeders.

We especially solicit the patronage of discriminating gardeners who have been accustomed to sending to far off Eastern and European sources for their seeds. We assure you we have complete and reliable stocks here in St. Louis and are prepared to give you the quality and conscientious service so important to successful gardening. On that basis, we urge you to come to Palmer's for your supplies of flower seeds this season and assure you of careful and exacting attention to your orders.

AFRICAN DAISY—See Arctotis; Dimorphotheca

AGERATUM—(Floss Flower)

Culture A or C and L

ALYSSUM

Culture B, C or I

A favorite flower of many uses. Tall varieties are good for cutting—dwarf ones for pot culture, border plantings and edgings. They bloom continuously from June until frost, and like to be in the full sun. The heights vary from 4 to 12 inches, according to variety.

AMARANTHUS

ANTIRRHINUM—(Snapdragon)

Culture A, C or I and E

This plant is known to every gardener for its great value as a cut flower and for massing in borders. The tall, giant-flowered types provide immense spikes of flowers on long stems, which can be used to good advantage in any type of bouquet arrangement. If started early, they will bloom from July until November. Prefer a sunny position in the garden.

Large Flowering Half-Dwarf
A Very Desirable Type About 18 Inches High. Best for Bedding.
Empress. CrimsonPkt. 10c
Golden Queen. Clear YellowPkt. 10c
Grenadier. Orange-scarletPkt. 10c
Purity. Pure whitePkt. 10c
Silvery Pink. Pearly pinkPkt. 10c
The Fawn. Rose and goldPkt. 10c
Choice Mixed. All colors.
Pkt 10c: 1/4 oz 40c: oz \$1.50

Large Flowering Giant Height, 2½ to 3 Feet
Crimson King. Rich garnet crimson.
Pkt. 10 c
Fire King. Brilliant orange-scarlet.
Pkt. 10 c
Harmony. Terra-cotta shadedPkt. 10c
Golden King. Pure Yellow Pkt. 100
Queen Victoria. Pure whitePkt. 100
Rose King. Silvery RosePkt. 100
All Colors Mixed.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50

Maximum or Super-Giant Snapdragons

A new, magnificent strain of monster snapdragons produced on tall, robust spikes. The individual flowers are larger than in any strain introduced heretofore. Height 4 feet.

Appleblossom. Rosy pink, yellow lip	.Pkt.	15c
Bunch of Lilacs. Delicate lilac, changing to purple	.Pkt.	15c
Canary Bird. Canary yellow, golden yellow lip	.Pkt.	15c
Cerberus. American Beauty Rose, golden yellow lip	.Pkt.	15c
Copper King. Velvety copper-scarlet		
Golden Queen. Deep golden yellow		
Indian Summer. Velvety copper	Pkt.	15c
Purple King. Deep purple	Pkt.	15c
Snowflake. Pure white, yellow lip	Pkt.	15c
The Rose. Clear rose-pink	Pkt.	15c
Wallflower. Brownish orange, suffused copper-red	Pkt.	15c
Superfine MixturePkt. 15c; 1/2	4 oz.	75c

Tom Thumb Snapdragons

This is the only true dwarf type.	It is especially adapted for edgings and	
low borders. Height 8 inch	esPkt.	10c

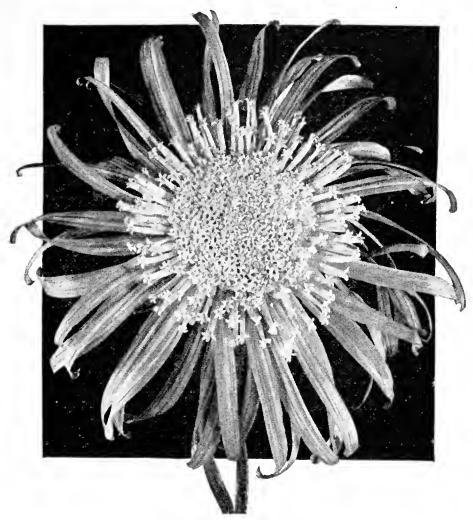
Rustproof Snapdragons

Mixed Colors—See Novelty Section.

ARCTOTIS—(African Daisy)

Culture A or C

Grandis. Bushy plants, producing flowers the entire season on long stems. The large, dasiy-like blooms are pure white on the upper surface, with the reverse of the petals lilac-blue. This is one of the few plants that revel in hot, sunny places and in dry soils. Blooms from June until August. Height 2½ feet......Pkt. 10c



ASTER, SUNSHINE

ASTERS

Culture A, B, C or I

To cut asters abundantly, as long as possible, several sowings should be made of the different types. Make the first sowing in March, the second in the latter part of April, and the third in the latter part of May. These flowers are especially noted for their value as cut flowers and for fall color in the garden. They can be grown in full sun or semi-shade.

EARLY ASTERS—(July-August)

Early Wonder Asters

Earliest of all the asters. Flowers carried on long, stiff stems. Excellent for cutting. The flowers are large and full, of the comet type. Height 18 inches.

Light PinkPkt. 15c	Carmine RosePkt. 1	15c Finest Mixed.
Dark BluePkt. 15c	LavenderPkt. 1	15c Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c
WhitePkt. 15c		

Early Branching or Royal Asters

Fine, dwarf branching variety, bearing a profusion of medium size, compact flowers. Height 2 feet.

LavenderPl	kt. 10c	PurplePkt. 10c	Shell PinkPkt. 10c
Rose PinkPl	kt. 10c	Pure WhitePkt. 10c	Mixed, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c

MID-SEASON ASTERS—(August)

New Aster, Crimson Giant

Plants of upright habit of growth. Flowers large and double, bright crimson, and very showy. Height 2½ feet.......Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c

MID-SEASON ASTERS—(Continued)

New California Improved Sunshine Aster

Similar to the regular Sunshine type, but growing about 1 foot higher, and with larger flowers. Height 2½ feet.

Flesh (ColorPkt.	25c	Lavender	Pkt.	25c
Carmin	ePkt.	25c	True Pink	Pkt.	25c

Sunshine Aster

A distinct type of aster with long, wavy petals and cushion of a different shade. Beautiful as a cut flower. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

BluePkt. 25	LavenderPkt	. 25c PinkPkt. 25c
White Pkt 25	Fine MixedPkt.	20c

Crego's Improved Giant Comet Asters

Giant, full, shaggy, well formed flowers borne on long stems. A fine cut flower. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Rose-PinkPkt. 10c	Dark BluePkt. 10c	WhitePkt. 10c
Shell-PinkPkt. 10c	Light BluePkt. 10c	Mixture
CrimsonPkt. 10c		Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c

New Improved California Giant Asters

In this splendid cut-flower strain, the earliness and beautiful comet type of flower of the Crego aster is combined with the giant size and vigor of the American Beauties. The flowers are full-centered and substantial, averaging 5 to 6 inches across, and produced on stout stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long, without disbudding. Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Pure WhitePkt. 15c	Deep RosePkt. 15c	Fancy Mixed
Peach BlossomPkt. 15c	Deep PurplePkt. 15c	Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00
Light BluePkt. 15c		

LATE ASTERS—(Early September Till Frost)

American Beauty

The finest late cutting aster. Plants of branching habit with enormous blooms 6 to 7 inches across, and borne on long stems. Height 2 to 2½ feet.

	0 () .0	
Lavender GemPkt.	15c	American Beauty RosePkt. 15c
Autumn PurplePkt.	15c	September PinkPkt. 15c
White BeautyPkt.	15c	MixedPkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c

Single California Asters

Daisy-like flowers carried on long stems. This is an excellent cut flower. Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

New Super Giant Aster

Los Angeles—See Novelty Section.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila

BABY'S EYES—See Nemophila

BALLOON VINE—(Cardiospermum)

Culture C and G

BALSAM APPLE—See Momordica

BALSAM PEAR—See Momordica

BALSAM—(Lady's Slipper)

Culture A or C

An easily grown half hardy annual. The double blossoms nestle close to the central stalk. If the leaves hide the blossoms, they may be trimmed back. This plant prefers a rich soil and plenty of moisture. Does best in semi-shade. Height 2 feet.

WhitePkt.	10c	Salmon-rosePkt	. 10c	Scarlet	Pkt.	10c
Pale YellowPkt.	10c	VioletPkt.	10c	MixedPkt.	10c; oz.	60c

BUSH-FLOWERED BALSAM

Free-flowering double balsam of bushy growth. The flowers appear in clusters on the tips of the stems instead of being hidden on the sides of the stems. A fine bedding plant. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—See Centaurea Cyanus

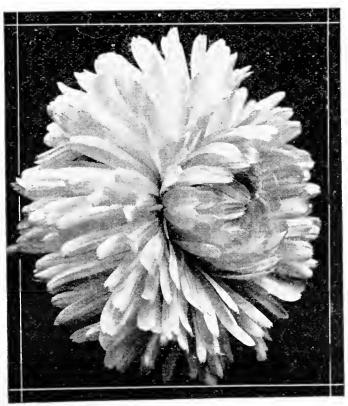
BEGONIA

Culture D or F

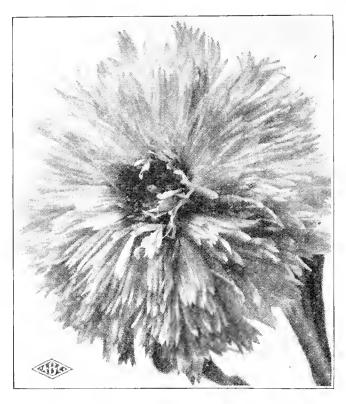
BLACK-EYED SUSAN—See Thunbergia BLANKET FLOWER—See Gaillardia

BRACHYCOME—(Swan River Daisy)

Culture A, C or F



CALENDULA, CHRYSANTHA



CALENDULA, ORANGE SHAGGY

CALENDULA—(Pot Marigold)

Culture A, C or I and E

Easily grown annuals, extremely popular for their long blooming season from June until frost. The flowers are indispensible for cutting purposes and in the garden they serve to brighten up the border with splashes of orange and yellow. Give them plenty of sun. Height 12 to 18 inches.

CHRYSANTHA OR SUNSHINE—See Novelty Section

ORANGE SHAGGY—See Novelty Section

BURNING BUSH—See Kochia

BUTTERFLY FLOWER—See Schizanthus

CACALIA—(Tassel Flower)

Culture C or I

Each flower is a miniature paint brush, produced on long, wiry stems. It is quite useful as a cut flower as well as a border plant. Give it lots of sunshine. Height 2 feet. Blooms from July until September.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia

CELOSIA—(Cockscomb)

Culture B or C

These showy annuals can be cut and dried for winter bouquets. The dwarf types are best suited for border effects, and the feathered or plumed types for large beds or for cutting. They prefer a fairly light soil and full sunlight. Plant the dwarf ones about 9 inches apart, and the tall or feathered ones 18 inches apart. They bloom from July until November.

Cristata—(Crested or Dwarf)

12 Inches

Glasgow Prize.	Immense dark crimson combs, bronze foliagePkt.	10c;	1/4	OZ.	50c
Golden Queen.	Large yellow combsPkt,	10c;	1/4	oz.	50c
Dwarf Varieties	MixedPkt.	10c;	$\frac{1}{4}$	oz.	50c

Thompsoni Magnifica Plumosa—(Feathered or Plumed)

Height 3 Feet

CrimsonPkt. 10c Golden YellowPkt. 10c Finest	MixedPkt.	10c
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Childsii—(Chinese Woolflower)

Height 3 Feet

YellowPkt. 10c PinkPkt. 10c

YellowPkt. 10c MixedPkt. 10c

Dwarf Lilliput Celosias

Lilliput Firefeather—See Novelty Section.

Lilliput Goldenfeather—See Novelty Section.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Culture B or C

CIGAR PLANT-See Cuphea

CLARKIA—(Garland Flower)

Culture A or C

CLEOME—(Spider Plant)

Culture C

CENTAUREA

Culture C or I

Valuable subjects for bedding and cut flowers. The flowering types bloom continuously through the summer, and the others have a downy growth on their leaves, making the foliage quite ornamental.

CYANUS

(Cornflower, Bachelor's Button, Bluets, Ragged Sailor)

Very easily grown from seed, and a splendid cut flower. Make sowings of this type at intervals of 3 weeks, commencing early in May. The plants attain a height of 3 feet, and like the full sun.

Double Blue. Large, double dark blue flowers	Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c
Double Pink. Clear rose pink	Pkt. 10c
Double White. Pure White	
Double Mixed	
Single Blue Emperor. Large, deep blue flowers	

Imperialis—(Sweet Sultan)

Long stemmed flowers of unusual keeping qualities for cut flowers. The flowers are very large and deeply fringed, and bloom from June until frost. Grow this one in a sweet soil. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Brilliant RosePkt.	10c	Pure WhitePkt. 10c
Delicate LilacPkt.	10c	White Shaded RosePkt. 10c
Royal PurplePkt.	10c	MixturePkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00
Deep LavenderPkt.	10c	

White Leaved Centaureas—(Dusty Miller)

Culture A or C

CHIERANTHUS—See Wallflower

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—See Cynoglossum

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER—See Celosia Childsii

CLIMBERS—(Assorted)

Culture C and G

COBAEA SCANDENS—(Cup and Saucer Vine)

Culture C and G

A climber of rapid growth, with deep green foliage of fine texture, and bears large bell-shaped flowers on graceful stems. Its tendrils cling to any rough surface. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly with soil. Grow in the sun. Height 30 to 40 feet.

Blue.	Large, bell-shaped, purplish flowersPkt.	10c
White	. A white form of the abovePkt.	10c

CALLIOPSIS—(Tickseed)

Culture C and L or I

Daisy-like flowers of golden, crimson and yellow shades, carried in clusters on graceful stems. Plant 6 to 9 inches apart. Prefer sunny situation or semishade. Bloom from July until September. Height 7 to 24 inches, according to variety.

CANARY BIRD VINE—(Tropaeolum)

Culture C

A rapid growing climber with delicately cut leaves and curious bird-like flowers. The blossoms, with their fringed wings, are pure yellow, and remain in bloom from July until September. Plant it in a sunny spot. Height 10 feet......Pkt. 10c

CANDYTUFT—(Iberis)

Culture C or I

An ideal border plant for massing in groups, and well adapted for cut flowers. Make successive plantings at intervals of 2 weeks from May until July; they will bloom in 8 weeks from seed. Prefer a sunny position in the border. Height 1 foot.

CarminePkt.	10c	Rose P	Pink	Pkt.	10c	White		Pkt.	10c
LilacPkt.	10c	Flesh F	Pink	Pkt.	10c	Mixed	Pkt.	10c; oz.	40c
CrimsonPkt.	10c								

Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered

CANNA SEED—(Indian Shot)

Culture A and J and K

CARDINAL CLIMBER—(Ipomea Quamoclit)

Culture C and G

CARDIOSPERMUM-See Balloon Vine

CARNATION—(Dianthus)

Culture A, C or I

Giant Marguerite or Malmaison. This well-known plant blooms 4½ months after sowing. The plants make a vigorous growth, and bear many deeply fringed flowers of rich colors. Like the rest of the Dianthus family, it likes lots of sun. Height 1 foot.

Pink	Pkt.	10c	RedPkt.	10c	Mixed	
	v Pkt.					0c

CARPET OF PINK—See Saponaria

CASTOR OIL BEAN—See Ricinus

CATCHFLY—See Silene

COLEUS—(Flame Nettle)

Culture A or F and E

CORNFLOWER—See Centaurea Cyanus

COSMOS

Culture C or I

A popular, old-fashioned plant, well known to everyone. The feathery light green foliage and tall growth makes this plant quite useful to grow in clumps for screens or backgrounds. The broad-petaled flowers are ideal for cutting, and bloom from July until frost. The plants bloom more profusely in a poor soil. Height 4 to 7 feet. Give them plenty of sunshine.

Palmer's Mammoth Early Flowering Cosmos

Grows	but	4	feet	fall,	and	begins	to	bloom	in	July,	continuing	until	frost.	
rimcon						Dist 10	00	D:	ماد				D1-+	

Crimson	Pkt. '	10c	Pink		Pk	ct. '	10c
White	Pkt.	10c	Mixed	Pkt.	10c; o	z. (60c

Late Flowering or Lady Lenox Cosmos

Huge flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches across, on long stems. The bushes are 6 to 7 feet high.

CrimsonPkt.	10c	Pink	Pkt.	10c
WhitePkt.	10c	MixedPkt.	10c; oz.	50c

Early Double Crested Cosmos

This cosmos will bloom as early as the early single type. The plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall. Our strain will give about 65% double flowers from seed, the other 35% being semi-double and single.

	-			
Crimson	King	.Pkt. 15c	Pink Beauty	Pkt. 15c
White Q	ueen	.Pkt. 15c	Mixed	Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

Cosmos Klondyke

A gorgeous orange-yellow flower with handsome foliage, more coarsely laciniated than others. It blooms from September until frost.......Pkt. 10c

EARLY KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE—See Novelty Section

CYPRESS VINE—(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Culture C and G and K

A rapid growing climber with soft, deep green, feathery foliage and masses of small, star-shaped flowers. Due to its twining habit, it will readily climb a stretched cord or light trellis. Grow it in a sunny place. Height 10 to 15 feet.

cord of figure troins. Grow it in a s	anny	higgs, meight to to 19 feet.			
ScarletPkt.	10c	MixedPkt.	10c;	oz.	30c
WhitePkt.	10c		,		

CYNOGLOSSUM—(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

Culture C or I

A wonderful addition to the garden border. If kept cut for bouquets the flowering season is long. The blossoms resemble the Forget-Me-Not, but are larger. Easily grown. Blooms from July to October and likes the full sun. Height 2 feet. Amabile Blue. Bright blue.........Pkt. 15c Amabile Pink. Rich deep pink....Pkt. 15c

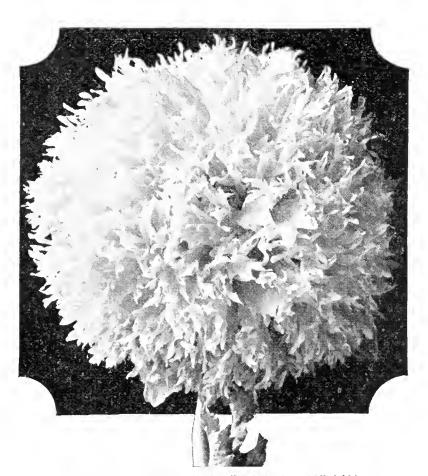
DAHLIA SEED

Culture A, B or C

Another much favored plant at A Century of Progress last year.

Dahlias of all types are easily grown from seed, and are quite inexpensively raised through this medium, blossoming about 4 months from seed. The Coltness or bedding dahlias, when sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will start blooming in July and August and will continue to flower heavily until frost. The flowers have a charm and delicacy that make them especially valuable for cutting. It is advisable to start the larger flowered types earlier, but are just as easily grown as the bedding types. Grow them in the full sun.

DWARF DAHLIAS (CPS)



POPPY, DOUBLE, CARDINAL STRAIN

DIANTHUS—(Pinks)

Culture A, C or I

The varieties listed are really biennials, but can be treated as annuals. The plants will usually live over winter outdoors with a light protection. These popular bedding plants are always a delight in the bright, sunny border, and bloom from August until frost if started early. Height 1 foot.

Single Pinks

Sweet Wivelsfield. This variety is the result of a cross between Dianthus Allwoodii and Dianthus Barbatus. The growth is somewhat like that of the Sweet William, but the flowers are larger and of a much wider range of colorsPkt. 15c
Crimson Belle. Deep redPkt. 15c
Eastern Queen. Rose-pinkPkt. 15c
Vesuvius. Orange-scarlet
Nobilis (Royal Pinks). The blooms are extra large, and include a wide range of colors, from white to the deepest red
Princess Pinks (Punctatus). A very novel variety with attractively fringed petals. They are mottled, flaked, spotted and striped in a great diversity of colorsPkt. 15c
Single Japanese Pinks, Mixed (Heddewigi). A splendid assortment of all varieties and colors

Double Pinks

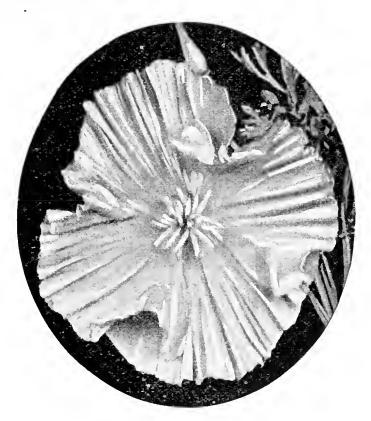
Fireball. Scarlet	Pkt. 1	ōс
Salmon King. Salmon-pink	Pkt. 19	ōс
Snowball. Double White	Pkt. 1	5c
Violet Queen. Rich violet	Pkt. 1	5c
Diadem Pinks. Tints of lilac, crimson, maroon to very deep purple, with of petals fringed and nearly white	outer edgePkt. 1	∋s 0¢
Chinensis (China or India Pink). Very double flowers of many bright co are borne in showy, large clusters on strong upright plantsPkt.	olors. The	∋у 5с
Heddewigi Fl. Pl. Mixed (Double Japanese Pinks). A colorful mixture everything from the delicate rose color to rich velvety crimsonPkt.		

DIMORPHOTHECA—(African Daisy)

Culture A or C

DOLICHOS LABLAB—(Giant Hyacinth Bean)

Culture C and G



ESCHSCHOLTZIA, RAMONA

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—(California Poppy)

Culture C, H or I

A low-growing plant for massing in the border, and blooms continuously from June to frost. The plants grow in tufts, and are quite ornamental with their blue-green, lacy foliage. The long, tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms of brilliant colorings. Height 1 foot.

Crimson King. Bright crimsonPk	t. 105
Golden West. Yellow with orange centerPk	t. 10c
Mauve Beauty. Delicate mauve shadePk	t. 10c
Ramona. A charming variety with frilled single flowers of a	
copper-gold color, shading to pinkPk	t. 15c
Rose Queen. Rosy pinkPk	t. 10c
Mixture. All colors mixed	z. 35c

EUPHORBIA

Variegata (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Culture C, H or I. A very popular foliage plant forming a bushy growth with broad, green leaves veined and margined with white. It likes plenty of sunshine. Height 2½ feet.......Pkt. 10c

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA—(Wild Cucumber Vine) Culture C and G

EVERLASTINGS OR STRAWFLOWERS

Culture C

We offer a special collection of 12 of the easiest-to-grow Strawflowers. They are not only specially adapted for drying for winter bouquets, but also are effective in the garden.

FLAX—See Linum

FLOSS FLOWER—See Ageratum

FLOWERING TOBACCO—See Nicotiana

FORGET-ME-NOT—See Myosotis

FOUR O'CLOCKS—(Mirabilis)

Culture C

A thrifty annual for growing as a hedge or as a low screen along a fence. The flowers have an interesting habit of opening late in the afternoon, remain open all night, and close again the next morning in the heat of the sun. They bloom from June until frost. The roots can be stored in the cellar over winter and planted again the following spring. It grows anywhere, and is one of the few plants that will with-

FUCHSIAS

Culture A or F and E

A well known pot plant and greenhouse plant. Very decorative for window boxes, and prefers a semi-shade. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Mixed Colors......Pkt. 27c

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower)

Culture A or C

The annual sorts grow and bloom quickly from seed, and flower continuously from June to frost. The flowers with their tones of yellow, red and orange are excellent for cutting and border use. They want the full sunlight. Height 18 inches.

Palmer's Double Annual Mixed. Large, full double flowers

Palmer's Single Annual Mixed......Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c

GARLAND FLOWER—See Clarkia

GERANIUM

Culture A

This plant is easily grown from seed as well as from the old cutting method. An interesting range of colors may be found in plants raised in this manner. They want the full sunlight, and grow to a height of 2 feet.

Zonale Gold Medal Mixture......Pkt. 103

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks

GODETIA—(Santinflower)

Culture C or I

This plant is well suited to many gardens where not many other plants will grow in a poor soil and partial shade. It is excellent for cutting if the flowers are gathered before they are fully expanded, and is also a fine border plant with its mass of blooms.

GOMPHRENA—(Globe Amaranth)

Culture C

An interesting plant with heads of bright colored flowers resembling heads of clover. They retain their color when dried for winter bouquets, and bloom from July to November. Give them plenty of sunshine. Height 18 inches.

Mixed colorsPkt. 10c

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

Culture C and M

The dense foliage of this odd-fruited climber is quite useful for covering fences, arbors and unsightly places. The flowers resemble those of the pumpkin. Wants a

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Culture C or H

Useful for garden decorations, and dried for winter bouquets. They grow well in hot, sunny borders.

Job's Tears (Coix Lachrymae). Broad, corn-like leaves and hard,

Purple Fountain Grass (Pennisetum Ruepellianum). Graceful purplish plumes;

Zebra Grass (Eulalia Zebrina). Light green leaves with silvery bars across the foliage. Height 6 feet......Pkt. 10c





ZINNIA, SCABIOUS, FLOWERED

GYPSOPHILA—(Baby's Breath)

Culture C or H or I

Graceful plants of light, fairy-like growth. The myriads of tiny blossoms make this plant useful for lightening up the border, and are ideal for combining with other flowers in bouquets. To insure a continuous supply make sowings at intervals of 3 weeks in April, May and June. The plants start blooming in 6 weeks from seed. Grow in the full sun. Height 2 feet.

HELIANTHUS-(Sunflower)

Culture C or H

Plants admirably adapted for background use or for screening off unsightly places. The heights range from 3 to 7 feet, according to variety, and the plants must be grown in the full sun for best results.

Mammoth Russian. The common Sunflower grown mostly for its seeds.

Maroon Prince. A new and superior dwarf type of a beautiful maroon shade.

New Miniature Mixed. The most desirable varieties of dwarf Sunflowers obtainable. Splendid for cutting and bedding. Height 3 to 4 feet....Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c

Red Hybrids. Various shades of red. Abundant flowers.

HELICHRYSUM—(Strawflower)

Culture A or C

The most popular of all the Everlastings. To preserve the flowers for winter bouquets, cut them when the blooms are about one-third open. Take off all the foliage, tie the stems in bunches, and hang them, head downward, in some dark, dry place until cured. Plant these not closer than 12 inches apart in a good garden soil and in full sun. Height 2 feet.

Double Mixed. All colors......Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c

HELIOTROPE

Culture A, C or F

Good for bedding, and an excellent subject for pot culture. Also well adapted for the window box, for it does well in either full sun or partial shade. Height 2 feet.

Palmer's Dwarf Giant Flowered Mixed......Pkt. 15c

HUMULUS—(Japanese Hop Vine)

Culture C and G

Japonicus. Annual climber of very rapid growth, with dense foliage. The foliage is beautifully variegated and remains fresh and bright until late in the fall.......Pkt. 10c

HOLLYHOCKS

Culture A, C or H

HUNNEMANNIA—(Yellow Tulip Poppy)

Culture C and K or I

HYACINTH BEAN—See Dolichos

IBERIS—See Candytuft

INDIAN SHOT—See Canna

JAPANESE HOP VINE—See Humulus

JEWEL OF THE VELDT—See Ursinia

KUDZU VINE—(Pueraria Thunbergiana)

Culture C or H and G

KOCHIA—(Burning Bush, Mexican Fire Bush, Summer Cypress) Culture C or H

LADY'S SLIPPER—See Balsam



PETUNIA, RUFFLED GIANTS

LARKSPUR—(Annual Delphinium)

Culture A, C, H or I

A hardy annual which blooms quickly from seed, producing graceful, well-filled spikes of flowers attractive as border plants or cut flowers. The plants are well branched in habit and continue to bloom from June until September. They can be grown in either full sun or semi-shade, the latter being preferable in this region. The height varies from 2 to 5 feet, according to variety.

Double Stock Flowered

Azure Blue Pl Dark Blue Pl Lilac Blue Pl Scarlet Pl	xt. 10c xt. 10c	Carmine Rose	10c 10c
ScarletPl	kt. 10c	WhitePkt.	10c
Mixed Pkt 10c: ½ c	z. 50c		

Larkspur Ajacis

Dwarf Rocket Mixture. Blooms earlier than the above, and is of a more compact growth. Height 2 feet......Pkt. 10c

Hyacinth Flowered Larkspur

Giant Imperial Larkspur

These are ideal for cutting, as the flower stems, 3 to 4 feet long, branch from the bases of the plants.

	-	
Blue Spire.	Deep Oxford BluePkt. 25c	
Lilac Spire.	LilacPkt. 25c	
White Spire	Pkt 25c	

LANTANA

Culture A or F and E

LATHYRUS ODORATA—See Sweet Peas

LEPTOSIPHON

Culture C

LINUM—(Flax)

Culture A, C, H or I

LOBELIA

Culture A or C

Compact, low growing plants used extensively for hanging baskets, window boxes and for edgings of beds and borders. Will grow well in either full sun or semi-shade, and bloom from June to October. Height 4 to 6 inches.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Neat, ball-shaped bushes covered with dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Height 4 inches......Pkt. 15c

Blue Emperor. Sky blue flowers and light green foliage.

> LOVE IN A MIST—See Nigella LOVE LIES BLEEDING—See Amaranthus

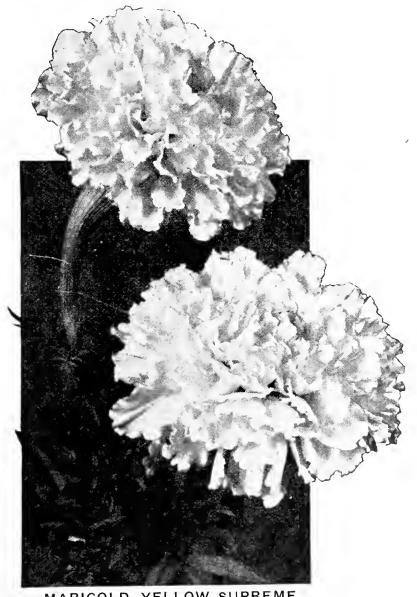
LUPINUS—(Lupine)

Culture C or I

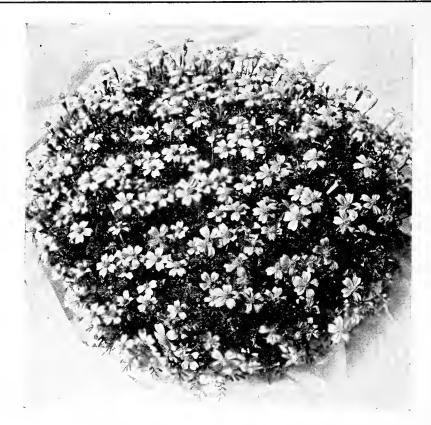
Free-flowering, easily grown annuals with long, graceful spikes of small, peashaped flowers. They make a gorgeous display as cut flowers or as border plants. Grow-them in a semi-shade. Height 2 feet.

Blue	Pkt. 15c	Ro
	Pkt. 15c	W
Mixed	Pkt 10c! oz 40c	

Rose-pinkPkt. 15c WhitePkt. 15c



MARIGOLD, YELLOW SUPREME



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA, GOLDEN RING

MARIGOLD—(Tagetes)

Culture A, B or C

Marigolds provide a wealth of bloom in the garden from midsummer till fall, and are particularly well adapted to heat and drouth. The French or dwarf types are useful for border and bedding effects; the tall or African sorts for general border or background purposes. Both are fine for cut flowers. Give them plenty of sunshine. Heights vary from 9 inches to 3 feet.

African or Tall Marigolds—(2 to 3 Feet High)

French or Dwarf Marigolds—(9 to 12 Inches)

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—(Livingston Daisy)

Culture C

Criniflorum. An ideal carpet or rockery plant, and well adapted for planting in the cracks of flagstone walks. This one thrives in the hot sun and fairly poor soil. Elegant flowers 2 inches in diameter, and in many colors. Height 4 inches..Pkt. 25c

MEXICAN FIREBUSH—See Kochia

MEXICAN SUNFLOWER—See Tithonia

MIGNONETTE—(Reseda Odorata)

Culture A. C or F

A plant that still retains its popularity as a perfect cut flower for combining with other flowers in bouquets. It can be grown in either full sun or semi-shade, an eastern exposure suiting it best, and blooms in June and July. Height 12 to 18 inches.

Defiance. Large fragrant spikes 12 to 15 inches long.

MIMOSA PUDICA—(Sensitive Plant)

Culture A or F

MIRABILIS—See Four o'Clock

MONARCH OF THE VELDT—See Venidium

MOONFLOWER—(Ipomoea Noctiflora)

Culture A or B and K

Rapid climbers reaching heights of 20 to 30 feet in a season. The luxuriant foliage affords a dense shade. The flowers open at sunset or on cloudy days, and close in the morning. Grow them in the full sun.

MOMORDICA—(Balsam Apple and Pear) Culture C

The large foliage of this climber furnishes an excellent background for the yellow flowers which are followed by peculiar dangling fruits. These are irregularly furrowed, warty and green when young. When mature, they turn brilliant yellow and burst open, disclosing the pulp spotted with blood-red seeds. Height 10 feet. Wants a sunny exposure.

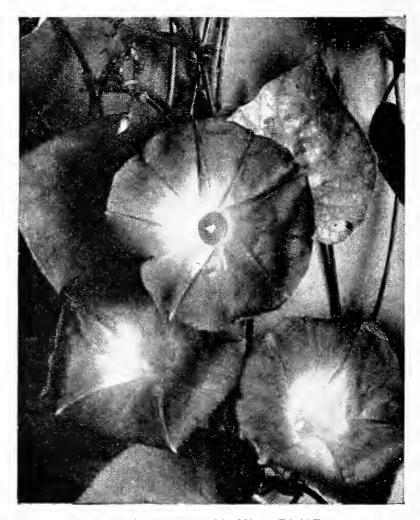
MORNING GLORIES—(Ipomea)

Culture C and K

Popular rapid-growing climbers for growing on trellises and fences, and to cover unsightly places. Give them a sunny position.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa



IPOMEA, HEAVENLY BLUE

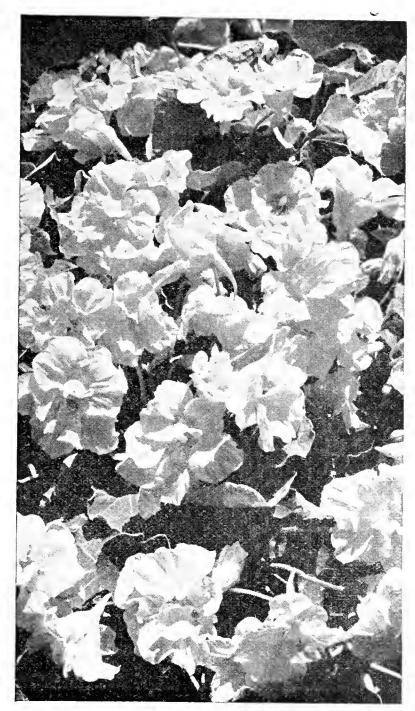
HEAVENLY BLUE MORNING GLORY (CPS)

MYOSOTIS—(Forget-Me-Not)

Culture A or N

The following varieties are really perennials, but are best treated as annuals in our climate. The dainty 5-petaled blossoms are fine for combining with other flowers in small bowl arrangements, and the plants are a delight in every garden. They like a cool, partly shaded spot in the garden. Height 12 inches. Bloom in June and July.

Alpestris. Royal or indigo blue	Pkt. 10c
Alpestris Alba. Pure white flowers	
Alpestris Rosea. Delicate pink	Pkt. 15c
Alpestris Victoria. Clear azure blue	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c
Alpestris Mixture	Pkt. 10c: ¼ oz. 40c



NASTURTIUM, DOUBLE, GOLDEN GLEAM

NASTURTIUMS—(Tropaeolum)

Culture A or C and L

An extremely hardy annual capable of withstanding heat, drouth and almost any kind of soil. The dwarf types are best used for edgings, borders, and window boxes, while the tall or climbing ones can be used to trail over rocks, over the sides of window boxes, or for climbing on trellises, etc. While all varieties are useful for cutting, the new double ones are particularly well adapted—the long stems and added fragrance enhancing their value. They bloom from June to October.

Double Golden Gleam. See Novelty Pages.

Double Scarlet Gleam. See Novelty Pages.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids. See Novelty Pages.

NEMOPHILA—(Baby's Eyes)

Culture C

Insignis. A delightful little annual of easy culture. The dwarf compact bushes are literally covered with small cup-shaped, sky blue flowers, and bloom from June till November. It does well in the sun and in most any kind of soil. Height 6 inches

NICOTIANA—(Flowering Tobacco)

Culture C

NIGELLA—(Love-in-a-Mist)

Culture A or C

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis



PANSY, STEELE'S MASTODON

PANSIES—(Viola Tricolor)

Culture A, B or N and L

Pansies vary considerably in quality, depending upon the care in harvesting the seed. Our seeds are purchased only from growers who take great pains in harvesting and developing perfect strains. In this climate Pansies should be started early and grown in a cool, semi-shaded place, and in a soil enriched with a slight amount of barnyard manure or bone meal. They bloom from May to August.

PHASEOLUS—See Scarlet Runner Bean

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—(Annual Phlox)

Culture A. C or I and L

The gay-colored flowers of this plant can always be depended upon to keep your garden filled with colors of every hue from June till frost. The taller types are fine for cutting, too. They like a sunny place in the border. Height 6 to 12 inches, according to types.

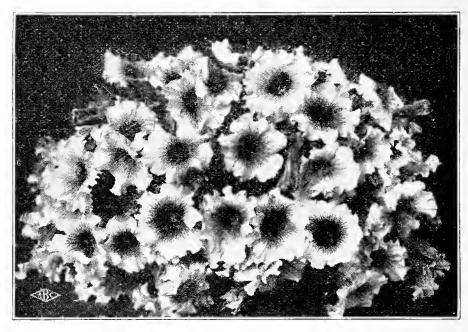
Brilliant RedPkt. 10	c Isabellina. Pale yellowPkt. 10c
Chamoise Rose. Salmon pinkPkt. 10	c Pure WhitePkt. 10c
Daybreak Pink. Soft rosePkt. 10	c PurplePkt. 10c
Finest Mixed. All colors	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00

Phlox Drummondi Nana Compacta Grandiflora

A charming dwarf type very desirable for edging. The plants grow 6 to 8 inches high and form a neat perpetual blooming border

Fireball. Brilliant scarletPkt. 15c	Snowball. Pure WhitePkt. 15c
Pale YellowPkt. 15c	Dwarf Finest MixedPkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c
Salmon-RosePkt. 15c	

Star Phlox—(Cuspidata)



PETUNIA, MARTHA WASHINGTON

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca

PETUNIAS

Culture A or C

Plants well deserving of their tremendous popularity, for few garden plants can be depended upon as much as these for a continuous bloom from June till frost in almost any kind of weather. Their uses cover as wide a range as their blooming period. As bedding, border and edging plants; for window boxes and hanging baskets; and as house plants, the giant ruffled and double ones being especially adapted for this purpose. They all grow best in the full sun.

Dwarf Bedding Petunias

These are valuable for bedding, borders, edgings and mass plantings. They are of low, compact growth and are literally covered with blooms all summer long.

of low, compact growth and the interact, covered with brooms an adminer long.
Cockatoo. Rich violet with white spots
Heavenly Blue. Silvery light bluePkt, 15c
Howard's Star. Rich crimson with white starred center
Pink Glory (new). A decided improvement on Rosy Morn and Rose of Heaven. Car-
ries an abundance of clear, flaming rose-pink flowers of large size on plants 12
inches highPkt. 25c
Rosy Morn. Soft rose-pink with white throatPkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.00
Rose of Heaven. Brilliant rich rosePkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c
Snowball. Pure white
Striped and Blotched. Large, beautifully marked flowers
Theodosia. Fringed rosy-pink with a clearly defined golden center
with minute stripes
Violet Queen. Rich violet-bluePkt. 15c
Palmer's Special Bedding Petunias MixedPkt10c; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.75

Balcony Petunias

A very desirable type for window or porch boxes and for bedding. The plants, of slightly trailing habit, are covered all summer with a profusion of flowers measuring 3 inches across.

Balcony	BluePkt.	10c	Balcony	CrimsonPkt.	10c
	Rose-pinkPkt.			WhitePkt.	
	MixedPkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1		•		

PETUNIAS—(Continued)

Large-Flowered Petunias

Giant Double Petunias

In growing double petunias from seed, the weaker seedlings should be saved, as these usually produce the finest double flowers.

PASSIFLORA—(Passion Vine)

Culture A or F

PINKS—See Dianthus

POOR MAN'S ORCHID—See Schizanthus

ANNUAL POPPIES—(Papaver)

Culture C or I

Very easily grown plants for massing in the garden.

Shirley Poppies

The thin, crinkled petals of these flowers give them a specially delicate texture which can be used to advantage in most any garden. They are delightful when planted with cornflowers or broadcast in large patches in the garden.

	J - 1			
ApricotPkt.	15c	Blue Shades	Pkt.	15c
Rose-pinkPkt.		White		
American Legion. Dazzling scarlet			Pkt.	15c
Double Shirley Poppies Mixed			Pkt. 15c; oz.	75c
Single Shirley Poppies Mixed			Pkt. 10c; oz.	40c

PORTULACA—(Moss Rose)

Culture C

This garden gem will thrive in a dry, sunny spot where most other flowering plants would die of thirst. The foliage is thick and fleshy in texture. The glossy cup-shaped single flowers and rose-like double flowers, about 1 inch across, create a dazzling display of color throughout the summer from July to November. Height 4 to 6 inches.

RESEDA ODORATA-See Mignonette

RICINUS—(Castor Oil Bean) Culture C

Giant, rapid growing plants with large ornamental foliage, attaining heights of 5 to 8 feet. These tree-like plants are ideal for background effects; for screening off unsightly places, and for massing to make bold displays. They can stand the full sun.

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tongue)

Culture A, B or C

This gorgeously colored flower was, by far, the outstanding attraction in the gardens at A Century of Progress. The velvety colorings and markings make this not only a show plant for the border, but also is a gem as a cut flower. This is a sun-loving plant, but succeeds even better in partial shade in this region. Height 18 inches to 2 feet. They bloom from July to the latter part of October.

Mixed. All colors including many deep shades with gold veins......Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c

SALVIA—(Scarlet Sage)

Culture A, B or C

A well-known plant needing no introduction, but new types and colors make this bedding plant worthy of everyone's attention. The blue-flowered forms are not as showy as the red ones, but are well suited for cutting. They all prefer to be in the full sun.

America or Globe of Fire. A dwarf, bushy variety growing only 15 inches high. The low, compact bushes provide a blaze of color in the garden.....Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00

Bonfire. Compact plants covered with large, brilliant scarlet flowers

on long spikes. Height 2 feet......Pkt. 10c

Blue Salvias

Patens. Bushy plants with long spikes of bright blue flowers. Height 2 feet Pkt. 20c

SAPONARIA—(Carpet of Pink)

Culture A or C

SATINFLOWER—See Godetia

SCABIOSA—(Mourning Bride)

Culture A or C

One of the finest cutting annuals, and very showy in the garden. The many-colored flowers, borne on long, stiff stems, bloom freely from the latter part of June till frost, and like plenty of sunshine. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Improved Giant Double Varieties

Azure Fairy. Clear lavender-blue	Pkt.	10c
Black Purple. Deep purple, almost black		
Bright Scarlet		
Flesh Color		
Giant Loveliness. A much improved variety of a salmon-rose color	Pkt.	15c
Peach Blossom. A delightful pale pink	Pkt.	10 c
Shasta. New improved white	Pkt.	10c
Sulphur Yellow	Pkt.	10c
Finest Double MixedPkt. 10c	; ¼ oz. 25c; oz.	75c

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN—(Phaseolus)

Culture C

A rapid growing climber, bearing bright scarlet flowers, and later, edible podded beans. Prefers full sun. Flowers in July.

Height 8 feet.......Pkt. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c

SCARLET SAGE—See Salvia

SCHIZANTHUS—(Butterfly Flower or Poor Man's Orchid) Culture A, C or F

One of the daintiest annuals, literally covered with butterfly-like flowers in a wide range of colors and shades. Equally valuable for cut flowers, pot culture, and in the border. Grow this plant in the sun or part shade. Height 18 inches.

SEA LAVENDER—See Statice

SENSITIVE PLANT—See Mimosa

SILENE—(Catchfly)

Culture C

A handy low growing annual quite desirable for edgings. This effective plant forms compact, round bushes covered from June till September with pretty white, pink and red flowers. It will do well in full sun or semi-shade. Height 6 inches.......Pkt. 10c

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN—See Euphorbia

SPIDER PLANT—See Cleome

STATICE—(Sea Lavender)

Culture A or C

This hardy annual is very desirable either as a border plant or dried in winter bouquets. Our strain, with attractively colored box-shaped flowers, can be cut with 18-inch stems and will hold their color throughout the winter. They grow best in the full sun. Height 18 inches to 2 feet.

Bonduelli. Golden yellow flowers
Sinuata Blue. Rich blue flowersPkt. 10c
Sinuata Rosea, Pale rose-pink flowersPkt. 10c
Suworowii (Russian Statice). Very different from the Sinuata type; this species forms
large feathery spikes of soft rose color. It is ideal for cutting and mixing with
other flowers in bouquets

STRAWFLOWER—See Helichrysum

STOCKS—(Gilliflower)

Culture A or B

In this class of flowers the gardener is assured of a delightful perfume. This popular annual is excellent for bedding or potted plants, and blooms from July till September. It can be grown in either full sun or semi-shade, and attains a height of 18 inches.

Giant Perfection (Cut and Come Again). Of strong growth, this plant carries one huge main spike surrounded by a number of smaller ones. The flowers are quite large and double.

Mixed Colors......Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c

SUMMER CYPRESS—See Kochia

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycome

SWEET PEAS—(Lathyrus Odorata)

(One ounce will sow 15 feet)

Culture B. C or I

It is possible to have wonderful success with Sweet Peas in spite of the hot climate of the Middle-West, if the proper cultural method is followed. The following program is applicable in this section:

Sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked so that a strong, well-developed root system will be developed before the hot weather sets in. A location in full sunlight where the drainage is good and the soil is richest will prove best. Dig a trench 12 to 18 inches deep and cover the bottom with 6 inches of well rotted manure. Dig the manure well into the bottom of the trench and fill to within 6 inches of the surface with rich, loose soil. Sow the seed in the middle of the trench and cover with 3 inches of soil. As the plants develop fill in the balance of the trench gradually. When the plants are nearly their full height, mulch the soil with Granulated Peat Moss to preserve the moisture and keep the soil from baking. This will prolong the period of bloom considerably.

By sowing the seed late in the fall, just before the ground freezes up, one will have very good success in having a wonderful crop of flowers early the next season. This is a sure way of getting a quick start in the early spring.

Spencer's Late Flowering Sweet Peas

position a many a state of a stat		
Charity. CrimsonPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Charming. Deep rosePl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Chieftain. Deep mauvePl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
George Shawyer. Orange-pinkPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Hawlmark Salmon-pink. Rose-pink flushed deep salmonPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Jean Ireland. Cream edged rosePl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
King White. Giant whitePl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Matchless. Creamy yellowPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Miss California. Salmon-pinkPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Mrs. Tom Jones. Deep bluePl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Picture. Cream-pink suffused apricotPi	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Powerscourt. Huge pure lavenderPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Ravenswing. Dark maroonPl		
Royal Purple. Rich purplePl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c
Royal Scot. Orange-scarletPl		
Youth. White edged soft rose-pinkPl	t. 10c;	oz. 25c

Spencer's Late Flowering Mixture

Our special mixture contains every color and shade known in Sweat Peas. In it are included not only the varieties contained in our list, but also numerous other superb varieties and new hybrids, all of the large flowered and beautifully waved. It is the finest, best balanced and most up-to-date mixture of Spencer Sweet

SWEET PEAS—(Continued)

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas (Winter Blooming)

If sown outdoors in the spring they will bloom 3 weeks earlier than the other Sweet Peas. This is the ideal strain for winter bloom in the

Aviator. Large crimson. Blue Bird. Delightful blue. Burpee's Orange. Deep orange. Chevalier. Clear rose-pink. Harmony. Clear lavender. Meadow Lark. Large early cream.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. Salmon-cerise pink. Snowstorm Improved. Clear white. Silver Blue, Lavender-blue. Zvolanek's Rose. Bright rose-pink.

Select Mixture.....Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c

SWEET SULTAN—See Centaurea Imperialis

TAGETES—See Marigold

TASSEL FLOWER—See Cacalia

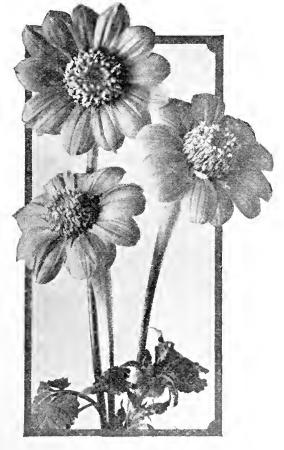
THUNBERGIA—(Black-Eyed Susan) Culture C

This ornamental creeper will climb as well as twine if offered a support. It is greatly used for hanging baskets, porch boxes, on trellises and as ground covers. The tubular flowers, with broad overlapping lobes about 1 inch across, are a deep orange in color, set off by a solid black center. They do well in the full sun, and grow to a height of 4 feet. They flower from June to September......Pkt. 10c

TITHONIA SPECIOSA (CPS)

(Mexican Sunflower: Golden Flower of the Incas)

This new native of Mexico has made a wide and rapid acquaintance in America. Its remarkable development in this region shows us that it is perfectly at home here, and is easily grown. The large bushes, 5 to 7 feet tall, are loaded with large, brilliant orange-vermilion flowers resembling single African Marigolds. The flowers make



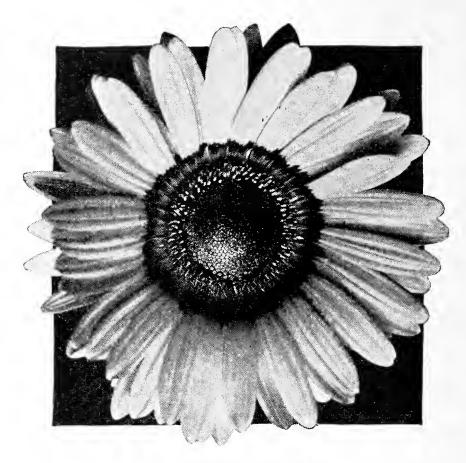
TITHONIA SPECIOSA FL. STRAIN

SURPRISE FLOWER GARDEN



For a real thrill in gardening, make a liberal sowing of this fine mixture of easily grown annual Our mixture is specially blended to provide continuous bloom in the garden and to supply a generous quantity of cut flowers of ever description. Excellent for beautifying unsightly corners, vacant lots and roadsides.

Plant freely, but not too thickly, in rows in the cutting garden, or sow the seed broadcast where a mass of color is wanted. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ½ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.



VENIDIUM FASTUOSUM

URSINIA (CPS) (Jewel of the Veldt)

VENIDIUM FASTUOSUM (CPS) (Monarch of the Veldt)

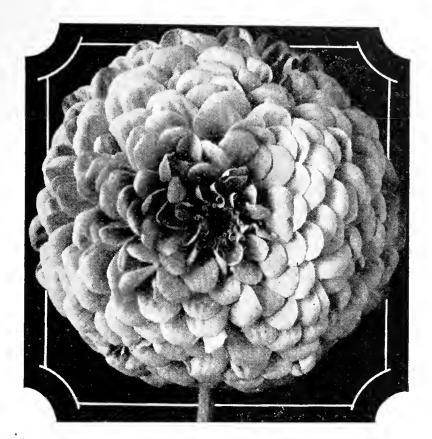
MAMMOTH VERBENA

Culture A or C

These low, spreading plants cover the ground with a dense carpet of green foliage, making a charming background for the brilliantly colored flowers. They bloom continuously from late June till October. Height 1 foot. Grow them in the full sun.

Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. See Novelty Pages.

Mammoth	BluePkt.	10c	Mammoth WhitePkt. 10c
Mammoth	PurplePkt.	10c	Mammoth Mixed
Mammoth	ScarletPkt.	10c	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25
Mammoth	PinkPkt.	10c	



ZINNIA DAHLIA FLOWERED OLD ROSE

ZINNIAS

Culture A, B or C

This is one of the most satisfactory garden flowers ever grown in the Middle West, giving such an abundance of showy, brilliantly colored blooms, desirable either in the border or for cutting. They withstand heat and drouth so well that it is no wonder that they are so popular. Of recent years Zinnias have been greatly improved upon, until now flowers may be had measuring as much as 6 and 7 inches in diameter, and in the brightest of colors. All the Zinnias succeed best in the full sun and in a light, rich soil.

Giant Double Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

These enormous globular flowers measure 6 to 8 inches across and 4 inches deep, being the largest of any type yet developed. They come in a wide range of gorgeous pastel shades almost too beautiful to describe. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Crimson Monarch. Rich crimsonPk	t. 15c
Canary Bird. Delicate primrose-yellowPk	t. 15c
Dream. Deep lavender turning to purplePk	
Exquisite. Light rose with deep rose centerPk	
Golden State. Orange-yellow turning to orangePk	t. 15c
Illumination. Deep rose throughoutPk	t. 15c
Lemon Beauty (new). One of the largest of this type. Beautiful golden yellowPk	t. 15c
Old Rose. Real old rose colorPk	t. 15c
Oriole. Orange and gold. One of the finestPk	t. 15c
Polar Bear. Pure whitePk	t. 15c
Purple Prince. Deep glowing purplePk	t. 15c
Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet shading to orange at tips of petals $^{ m Pk}$	t. 15c
Palmer's Gold Medal Double Dahlia Flowered Mixture. $ m A$ $ m well$ $ m balanced$ $ m mixtu$	re of
the above varietiesPkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz.	\$2.25

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—See Echinocystis
YELLOW TULIP POPPY—See Hunnemannia

ZINNIAS—(Continued)

Giant Double Zinnias

A decided improvement on the old type with large flowers 4 to 6 inches across. They are very double, and in a bright range of colors. Height 2 to 3 feet.

	,	0	0		
Bright Rose	Pkt.	10c	Burnt Orange	Pkt.	10c
Canary Yellow	Pkt.	10c	Crimson	Pkt.	10c
Flesh-pink	Pkt.	10c	Salmon-pink	Pkt.	10c
Purple	Pkt.	10c	White	Pkt.	10c
Scarlet	Pkt.	10c	Apricot	Pkt.	10c
Giant Double Mixed.	All colors of th	e above	varietiesPkt. 10c;	1/4 oz. 35c; oz. \$	1.25

Large Flowering Double Dwarf Zinnias

Bushy plants only 18 inches to 2 feet tall, bearing giant blossoms. Excellent for bedding.

_					
Canary YellowPkt.	10c	Scarlet	••••••	Pkt.	10c
Salmon-rosePkt.	10c	White		Pkt.	10c
Dwarf Double Mixed		***************************************	Pkt.	10c; oz.	50c

Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias

The plants are handsome little bushes, literally covered with small double flowers resembling pompon Chrysanthemums. The flowers bloom all summer till frost, and are especially suited for cutting. Very desirable for planting along driveways and walks.

Canary YellowPkt. 15c	Salmon-rosePkt. 15c
Scarlet GemPkt. 15c	White GemPkt. 15c
Fine Mixed	Pkt 10c oz \$1.25

Giant Picotee Zinnias

Pastel shades with the ends of the petals distinctly tipped with pink, maroon and other well defined colors......Pkt. 15c

Mexican Zinnias

(Haageana)

Small double flowers on bushy plants. This one is quite attractive for bouquet work. Height 18 inches......Pkt. 15c

Cactus Flowered or Quilled Zinnias

Quilled petals resembling a cactus dahlia......Pkt. 15c

Zinnia Fantasy

See Novelty Pages for description.

VINCA—(Periwinkle)

Culture A or C and E

Pretty annuals of compact growth with glossy leaves and dainty 5-petaled flowers with broad overlapping petals. Ideal for the border and for window boxes. They will grow under almost any soil conditions, and remain in bloom from June until frost. Grow them in either full sun or partial shade. Height 15 inches.

F		
Rosea. Rose-pink, dark eye	Pkt.	10c
Rosea Alba. White, crimson eye		
Rosea Alba Pura. Pure white		
Rosea Mixed. All colors in mixture		

VIOLA TRICOLOR—See Pansy

WALLFLOWER—(Chieranthus)

Culture A or C

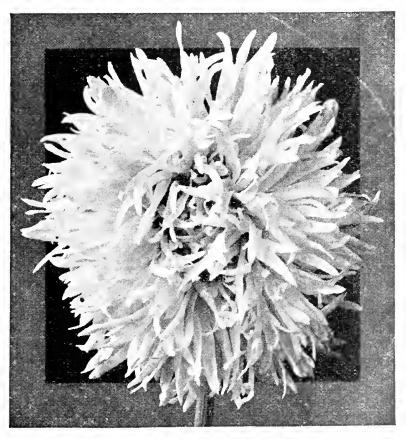
A popular fragrant annual bearing spikes of stock-like flowers in shades of yellow, gold, orange, blood-red and crimson. Excellent for pots, beds, borders and for cutting. It will grow best in a semi-shaded cool spot in the garden. Height 12 to 18 inches.

Double Mixed......Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c Single Mixed.....Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

PERENNIALS will bloom the second year from seed and are permanent thereafter. They grow larger and stronger, produce more flowers each year, are unexcelled for their usefulness in color schemes and as cutting flowers; they give that charming, well established and natural appearance to any garden. Most of these plants run high in price—an attractive perennial border may require several hundred dollars worth of plants. You can secure the same results with a few dollars worth of seed and have the fascination of seeing your plants grow up under your own care.

HOW TO GROW THEM. Some of these hardy flowers will bloom the first year from seed, if sown in the hotbed in February or March. Outdoors they should be sown any time from the end of July until September. It is best to start them early so that the plants will be well established and able to stand the cold weather. The best place to sow the seed is in a coldframe, but if you have none, make a seedbed in finely sifted soil enriched with well rotted manure or sheep manure. Over the top of this spread a layer about 2 inches thick of soil thoroughly mixed with peat and sand. Sow the seed in drills and cover with not more than ¼ inch; the very small seeds should only be pressed into the soil. Press down with a flat board and water gently through a fine hose. Never allow the soil to dry while the seeds are germinating, for as soon as they sprout and until they start to root, the life of the plants depends entirely on soil moisture. It is fatal to allow the soil to become dry even for a few minutes at this time. This is the most common cause of failure, and to prevent drying out, the seedbed should be shaded from the hot summer sun and carefully watched and watered until the plants have grown from 4 to 5 leaves. Peat moss retains its moisture for a much longer period than soil and that is why we advocate its use in seedbeds.

Most seeds germinate in from 8 to 14 days, but there are some that take a month to come up, so do not become impatient. If the seedlings come up too thick, thin them out, transplanting the extra plants to pots or boxes. The plants should be set out in their permanent places in the garden early in October so that they have time to establish themselves before the frost sets in. About the middle of December—after the ground is well frozen, cover the plants with a layer of leaves, straw, peat moss, or well-rotted manure which should be raked off again a little at a time starting in March. Delphiniums, foxgloves, poppies, and campanulas need a little different treatment to the other perennials in wintering over, for they are very apt to rot. Cover them with brushwood before adding the leaves or manure. This will prevent packing down on the plants, which generally starts the rot. Explicit culture directions will be found on each packet of Palmer's Perennial Seeds.



SHASTA DAISY NEW GIANT DOUBLE WHITE

	Pkt.
ACHILLEA Millefolium rubrum (Yarrow). 2 ft. June to October. Reddish pink Ptarmica, The Pearl (Milfoil). 2½ ft. June to September. White	
ACONITUM Napellus (Monkshood), 3 ft. August to October. Blue	.15
AGROSTEMMA Coronaria atrosanguinea (Rose Campion). 2 ft. July to Sept.	.10
ALYSSUM Saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). 9 inches. April-May, Golden yellow	.10
ANCHUSA Italica Dropmore (Alkanet or Bugloss). 4 ft. June to September. Deep blue	.10
ANCHUSA Italica Lissadell (Improved Dropmore). Clear gentian blue. Height 5 ft	.25
ANCHUSA Myosotidiflora. Pale blue. Height 1 ft	.15
ANEMONE Pulsatilla (Windflower). 9 to 12 inches. April-May. Violet-purple	.20 .10
ANTHEMIS Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite or Yellow Daisy). 2 ft. June to September. Golden yellow Daisies	.10
AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Chrysantha. 2 ft. May-June. Pale yellow	.10
Red Riding Hood, fl. pl. Double Rose	.50
Long-Spurred, Crimson Star. Dark Crimson	.40
Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). 3 ft. May-June. Blue and white	.10 .25
Copper Queen, Long Spurred (New). 3 ft. May-June. Copper-bronze	.40
Pink Shades, Long Spurred. 3 ft. May-June. Pink shades	.20
Blue and Lavender Shades, Long Spurred. 3 ft. May-June. Blue and lavender	.20
Red and Yellow Shades, Long Spurred. 3 ft. May-June. Red and yellow	.20
Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids (Mixed). 3 ft. May-June. All colors Palmer's Long Spurred Hybrids. 3 ft. May-June. Mixed	.25 .15
Single Mixed. 2½-3 ft. May-June	.10
ARABIS Alpina (Rock Cress). 5 inches. April-May. White	.10
ASTERS, Hardy Mixed (Michaelmas Daisy). 3 ft. SeptOct. Blue and lavender	•••
shades mixed	.10
Alpinus (Dwarf Michaelmas Daisy). 12 inches. SeptOct. Blue	.20
AUBRIETIA Deltoides Leichtlini (Rainbow Rock Cress). 6 inches. April-May. Rosy carmine	.15
BELLIS Perennis, Giant Double White (English Double Daisy). 6 inches. April to June. White	.10
Giant Double Pink. 6 inches. April to June. Pink	.10
Giant Double Red. 6 inches. April to June. Red	.10
Giant Double Mixed. 6 inches. April to June. Mixed	.10
BOCCONIA Cordata (Plume Poppy). 6 to 8 ft. July to October. Creamy white feathery flowers	.15
CAMPANULA Carpatica Blue (Carpathian Harebell). 12 inches. June to August. Blue	.10
Carpatica alba (Carpathian Harebell). 12 inches. June to August. White	.10
Pyramidalis Blue (Chimney Bellflower). 4 ft. August-September. Blue	.15
Pyramidalis White (Chimney Bellflower). 4 ft. August-September. White	.15 .10
Medium White (Canterbury Bells). 3 ft. June-July. White	.10
Medium Mauve (Canterbury Bells). 3 ft. June-July. Mauve	.10
Medium Rose (Canterbury Bells). 3 ft. June-July. Rose-pink	.10
Medium Mixed (Canterbury Bells). 3 ft. June-July. Mixed	.10
CAMPANULA Medium, Calycanthema, Blue (Cup and Saucer Flower). 3 ft.	4.5
June-July. Blue Calycanthema, White. 3 ft. June-July. White	.10
Calycanthema, Rose. 3 ft. June-July. Rose-pink	.10
Calycanthema, Mauve. 3 ft. June-July. Mauve	.10
Calycanthema, Mixed. 3 ft. June-July. Mixed	

CANDYTUFT (Iberis), Gibraltarica. 12 inches. May-June. Lilac	520
CARNATIONS (Hardy Double Border), Yellow. 3 ft. June to September. Yellow	:5
Hardy Double Border Mixed (Chabaud's strain). 3 ft. June to September. Mixed .1	
CENTAUREA Montana (Hardy Bachelor Buttons or Cornflower). 2 ft. May to September. Deep blue	0
CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer). 4 inches. Silvery white foliage1	0
CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum Alaska (Shasta Daisy). 2½ ft. May to September. Pure white	0
Leucanthemum, King Edward VII (Shasta Daisy). 3 ft. June to September. Pure white	5
Japanese Double Early Mixed (Hardy Chrysanthemums). 2 to 3 ft. September to frost. Mixed	5
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. 2 ft. June to October. Golden yellow	
DELPHINIUM Belladonna (Hardy Larkspur). 3 ft. June to November.	_
Light blue	
Formosum (Hardy Larkspur). 3 ft. June-September. Dark blue with white eye 1	
Chinense (Chinese or Dwarf Delphiniums). 1½ ft. June-July. Blue	
Chinense alba (Chinese or Dwarf Delphiniums). 1½ ft. June-July. White	
Cardinale. 2½ ft. June-July. Scarlet	
Gold Medal Hybrids. 5 ft. June-October. Blue shades mixed	
Blackmore & Langdon's English Hybrids. 6 to 7 ft. June to October.	
Pinkish lavender to deep purple mixed	.5
WREXHAM HOLLYHOCK STRAIN (New). 6 to 7 ft. June to October.	
All shades mixed	U
are very large and grow close to the spike. Colors include a wonderful range of new shades.)	
DIANTHUS Allwoodi (Perpetual Blooming Hardy Pinks). 18 inch. June	
to October. All colors mixed	0
Deltoides (Maiden Pinks). 8 inches. June-July. Pink	
Plumarius, Double Mixed (Double Scotch Pinks). 12 inches. June-July. Mixed1	
DICTAMNUS Fraxinella (Gas Plant). 3 ft. June-July. Mixed	
DIGITALIS Gloxinoides (Foxgloves). White. 2 to 3 ft. June-July. White	
Gloxinoides, Purple. 2 to 3 ft. June-July. Purple	
Gloxinoides, Rose. 2 to 3 ft. June-July. Rose	0
Gloxinoides, Mixed. 2 to 3 ft. June-July. Mixed colors	
The Shirley. 4 to 6 ft. June-July. Spotted mixed	
EDELWEISS (Leontopodium). 6 inches. July-August. Silver gray	5
EUPATORIUM Purpureum (Hardy Ageratum). 2 ft. August-September. Laven- der-purple	25
GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Mixed. 2 ft. June to September.	
Red and vellow shades mixed	
Burgundy. A new strain. Wine red. 2½ ft. June to frost	U
Portola Hybrids Mixed (Blanket Flower). (New). 2 to 3 ft. June-September. Flowers of varied shades of red tipped golden on long stiff stems	5
The Dazzler. 2½ ft. June-September. Dark red, tipped with orange	
GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw. 11/2 ft. May to September. Orange-red	
Lady Stratheden. 1½ ft. May to September. Golden yellow	
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Hardy Baby's Breath). 2 to 3 ft. June-July. Pure white1 Paniculata fl. pl. 2 to 3 ft. June-July. Double white flowers	

HEUCHERA Sanguinea splendens (Coralbells). 1½ ft. May to September. Coral-red
HIBISCUS, Red (Mallow Marvels). 2 to 3 ft. July-August. Red
Finest Mixed. 2-3 ft. July-August. Mixed colors
HOLLYHOCK, Chater's Double Red. 5 to 7 ft. July to October. Red
Chater's Double Maroon. 5 to 7 ft. July to October. Maroon
Chater's Double Newport Pink. 5 to 7 ft. July to October. Newport pink
Chater's Double White. 5 to 7 ft. July to October. White
Chater's Double Yellow. 5 to 7 ft. July to October. Yellow
Chater's Double Mixed. 5 to 7 ft. July to October. Mixed doubles
HOLLYHOCK. Single mixed
HONESTY (Lunaria biennis). Crimson. (Pope's Money or Silver Dollar). 2 ft. May-June
Purple. 2 ft. May-June. Purple
White. 2 ft. May-June. White
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (Hardy Sweet Peas), Pink Beauty. 6 ft. July-
August. Pale pink
White Pearl, 6 ft. July-August. Pure white
Mixed. 6 ft. July-August. Mixed colors
LAVANDULA vera (Sweet Lavender). 1 to 1½ ft. July to September. Lavender-blue, fragrant
LIATRIS Spicata (Blazing Star or Kansas Gay Feather). 4 to 5 ft. July to
September. Long spikes of rosy purple flowers
LINUM PERENNE Flavum (Hardy Flax). 1 ft. May to August. Golden yellow20
Heavenly Blue (Hardy Flax). 1½ ft. May to August. Blue
LUPINUS Polyphyllus, Blue (Perennial Lupine). 3 to 4 ft. July to September. Blue 10 Polyphyllus, White (Perennial Lupine). 3 to 4 ft. July to September. White 15 Polyphyllus roseus (Perennial Lupine). 3 to 4 ft. July to September. Rose-pink 15 Polyphyllus Mixed (Perennial Lupine). 3 to 4 ft. July to September. Mixed colors 16 Harkness Regale Hybrids Mixed. 4 to 5 ft. July to September. A new mixture of art shades
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (Jerusalem or Maltese Cross). 2 to 2½ ft. June to
August. Bright scarlet
crimson-cerise
MATRICARIA Capensis (Feverfew). Double Snowball. 1 to 1½ ft. June- October. Pure white
Double Golden Ball. 1 to 1½ ft. June-October. Golden yellow
MYOSOTIS Palustris Semperflorens (Hardy Forget-Me-Not). 10 inches. June-
October. Bright blue
NEPETA Mussini (Catnip). Light blue. Height 1 ft. May-September
OENOTHERA Missouriensis (Evening Primrose). 1 ft. May-August. Primrose-yellow
PENTSTEMON Barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue). 2 to 3 ft. June-July.
Deep salmon-rose
PHLOX Decussata (Hardy Phlox). Mixed Colors. 2 to 3 ft. July-October
PHYSALIS Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant)
PHYSOSTEGIA (Dragonhead), Virginica, Pink. 2 ft. June-September. Delicate pink
PHYSOSTEGIA (Dragonhead), Virginica, White. 2 ft. June to September
PLATYCODON Grandiflorum, Blue (Chinese Bellflower). 2 ft. June-August. Blue10
Grandiflorum Album (Chinese Bellflower). 2 ft. June-August. White
POLYANTHUS, English Exhibition Mixed (Bunch-Flowered Primrose). 6 to 9 inch. April-June. Mixed

POPPY Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). New Hybrid Mixed. 12 inches. May-	
September	.15
POPPY Orientale (Oriental Poppy). Scarlet. 3 ft. May-June. Fiery Scarlet	
Mrs. Perry. 3 ft. May-June. Orange-apricot	.15 .25
Queen Alexandra. 3 ft. May-June. Rosy salmon	.30
Mixed Hybrids. 3 ft. May-June. Mixed colors	.10
PRIMULA Vulgaris (English Primrose). 6 inches. April-May. Lemon-yellow	.10
Veris (Cowslip). Giant Munstead Strain. 10 inches. April-May. Yellow	
flowers in clusters Officinalis Hybrida. 10 inches. April-May. Mixed blue and yellow	.15
	.25
PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Painted Daisy). Single Album. 2 ft. June-September. White	.15
Single Roseum. 2 ft. June-September. Rose-pink	
Single Atrosanguineum. 2 ft. June-September. Crimson	.15
Roseum Hybridum, Single Mixed. 2 ft. June-September	.10
Roseum Hybridum, Double Mixed. 2 ft. June-September	.25
RUDBECKIA Newmanni (Coneflower). 2 ft. June-October. Orange-yellow,	4.0
dark center	.10 .15
SALVIA (Sage). Farinacea. 4 to 5 ft. July-August. Pale blue	.15
Azurea Grandiflora. 4 ft. August-September. Sky-blue	.15
Pratensis. 2 ft. June-July. Deep blue	.15
SCABIOSA Caucasica (Bluebonnet; Cushion Flower). 2 to 3 ft. June-August.	
Lavender-blue	.15
STATICE Latifolia (Sea Lavender). Mixed. 1 to 2 ft. June-July. Blue and lavender shades	.10
STOKESIA Cyanea, Blue (Stokes' or Cornflower Aster). 2 ft. July-October. Purple	.10
SWEET ROCKET (Hesperis Matronalis). Purple. 2 ft. May-June	.10
White. 2 ft. May-June	.10
Mixed. 2 ft. May-June	.10
SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus). Newport Pink. 1½ ft. May-July.	
Pink Beauty. 1½ ft. May-July. Pale salmon	.10 .10
Dark Crimson. 1½ ft. May-July. Crimson	
Giant White, 11/2 ft. May-July, White	
Holborn Glory. 1½ ft. May-July. Auricula-eyed mixed	.15
	.10
Double Mixed. 1½ ft. May-July	.15
THALICTRUM Dipterocarpum (Meadow Rue), 4 ft. August-September. Rosy purple spikes	.25
TRITOMA HYBRIDS (Red Hot Poker). Orange red. Height 4 ft	.15
VALERIANA (Hardy Heliotrope). Crimson. 3 ft. June-July	.10
White. 3 ft. June-July	.10
VERONICA (Speedwell). Spicata Blue. 1½ ft. June-July. Deep blue	10
Longifolia. 2½ ft. August-October. Deep blue	.10
VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies; Johnny-Jump-Up).	
Golden Gem. 6 to 8 inches. April-November. Golden yellow	.20
G. Wermig (New). 10 inches. April-November. Reddish purple	.25 .10
Mauve Queen. 6 to 8 inches. April-November. Mauve	.10
Black Prince. 6 to 8 inches. April-November. Blackish blue	.10
Ardwell Gem. 6 to 8 inches. April-November. Primrose-yellow	.10
Jersey Gem (New). 6 to 8 inches. May to frost. Violet-blue	.25 .10
Mixed. 6 to 8 inches. April-November	
VIOLA Odorata Semperflorens (Sweet Violet). 10 inches. April-May. Violet-blue	.10
WALLFLOWER, New Hardy Siberian. 15 inches. May-September. Gorgeous,	.10
fragrant, orange flowers	

VEGETABLE SEED

Although most of our retail customers do not know it, we have an extensive vegetable seed business among the market gardener and canner trade. To serve these growers successfully requires the utmost care in the selecting and testing of pure-bred seed. When you buy a few pounds of Palmer's Seed for your own garden you get the same technical quality we supply to critical growers—the purest and strongest germinating seed obtainable anywhere.

Many Varieties Not Listed Here

In this catalog we mention only the staple varieties for home gardens, but we have in stock hundreds of others that also appear in other seed catalogs. So if you desire some old familiar varieties or some new introductions we, no doubt, have it. Just add them to your list and most likely your wishes will be fulfilled.

ARTICHOKE

(An Ounce Will Produce 500 Plants)

CULTURE: Seed may be sown indoors in February or March and transplanted outdoors after danger of frost is past, rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the row.

GREEN GLOBE: A vegetable delicacy grown for its flower-heads which are cooked like asparagus. The heads are large,

ASPARAGUS

(An Ounce Will Produce 700 Plants)

SOWING SEED: To produce asparagus plants, sow the seed in a light, sandy loam reached by an abundance of sunshine and cultivate well. Sow the seed in the spring in rows 18 inches apart, using 8 to 12 seeds to each foot of row, and cover with one inch of soil. Roots will be ready to set in permanent bed the following spring.

PLANTING ASPARAGUS ROOTS: Soil for asparagus should be worked to a depth of 15 inches and prepared with a liberal dressing of well-rotted stable manure or a combination of peat moss and commercial fertilizer. Then make the trenches 1 foot wide and 6 inches deep. Lay the roots 14 inches apart, taking care to spread well with the crown up. Then cover with 3 or 4 inches of soil and as the plants grow, gradually fill in the trenches to the surface of the bed. Two-year-old plants set out in the spring will yield tips for use the following spring, but it is advised to cut sparingly, if any, until the second spring after setting roots.

MARY WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF. The best variety of asparagus for home use and market. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has replaced many old varieties. It is a vigorous, productive variety and perfectly resistant to rust. Produces long, straight stalks of a rich green color, running darker at the tips. Tender and delicious.

BUSH BEANS

(One Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

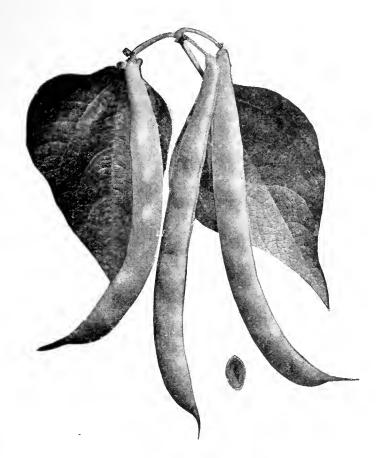
CULTURE: Beans may be planted any time from May 1st to August 1st. They do not require very fertile soil, thriving well on light loam. Sow 1 lb. of seed to 100 feet of row. Rows may be from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, the beans 4 inches apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. A succession of plantings every two weeks will provide a constant supply of fresh beans for the table. Do not cultivate while wet with dew or rain as it may encourage rust.

TENDERGREEN: (55 days). A new stringless green podded bean of unusual merit. The pods are 7 inches long, light green in color, round and absolutely stringless. Produces an abundance of delicious, tender and meaty

beans......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD: (52 days). An early round podded sort. The

pods are fleshy, stringless and nearly straight. This is a heavy yielder and of fine quality, thriving on medium to heavy soils. Pods 5 to 6

inches long.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c



FULLMEASURE BEANS

BUSH BEANS—(Continued)

FULLMEASURE: (53 days). A very desirable round-podded bean, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods, about 6 inches long. The seed is brown, mottled with yellow......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c BOUNTIFUL: (48 days). A splendid bean for home and market garden; particularly valuable for early shipping. Plant large, thrifty and prolific. Pods are clear, light green; 6½ to 7 inches long and over ½ inch wide, very fleshy, perfectly stringless and tender. This is a wonderfully flavored bean and highly disease resistantLarge Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS: (53 days). A very hardy bean for extra early planting. Resistant to cold, wet weather.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c RED VALENTINE IMPROVED: (45 days). A delicious, early home garden variety. Very productive, but slightly stringy. Pods 5 in....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c GIANT STRINGLESS: (54 days). A good straight pod stringless bean for home garden and canning. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, brittle and well flavored.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c BRITTLE WAX: (52 days). Yields an enormous quantity of handsome round pods. Fleshy, absolutely stringless, extremely hardy and of a rich yellow color. The pods average about 7 inches in length and have a delightful flavorLarge Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX: (48 days). The old-time flat-podded wax bean, still a favorite with many gardeners. Pods 5 inches long, rich golden yellow color, stringless at all stages and very tasty......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c PENCIL POD BLACK WAX: (52 days). The hardiest wax bean for early planting. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round and straight, stringless and of a clear yellow color.

POLE BEANS

(One Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row or 75 Hills)

CULTURE: Plant two weeks later than bush varieties, in rows 4 feet apart, running north and south. Use poles 8 to 10 feet long and stick them 18 inches deep, slanting to the north. In the hill around each pole, plant 5 or 6 beans, about 2 inches deep. When the plants are well advanced, thin out to the four strongest and tie them to the pole.

ST. LOUIS PERFECTION WHITE CORNFIELD: (65 days). The leading pole bean among the Missouri and Illinois market gardeners. It matures among the earliest varieties and produces a bountiful yield of long, round and fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white and are used considerably as shell beans. Pods 8 to 10 inches long and practically stringless. This is our best green

pod pole bean......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c;

KENTUCKY WONDER: (65 days). (Also known as Old Homestead). An old variety with long, fleshy, deep saddle-back pods. Very prolific; producing an abundance of fine stringless, crisp pods until late in the season......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX: (68 days). The best wax pole bean. Good climber and heavily productive. Pods waxy yellow; 8 inches long, 5% inches wide, almost as thick as wide; practically stringless, very fleshy, brittle

and tender......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

BUSH LIMA BEANS

(One Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Lima beans require a light, sandy loam and should not be planted until the weather has become warm and settled. Plant them in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, placing the beans 4 to 5 inches apart in the rows and cover firmly with 2 inches of soil. If planted in hills, make the rows 3 feet apart and plant the beans 2 feet apart in the row, using 4 to 6 beans to a hill.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED: (75 days). By far the most superior of the large, flat-seeded limas. Both pods and beans are of enormous size, some pods measuring 6 inches long. The vines are vigorous and highly productive and the heans have

a luscious flavor......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA: (65 days). The original dwarf lima or butter bean. Pods and beans are both small but yields are very productive and

quality delicious......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

IMPROVED HENDERSON: (68 days). A distinct and valuable improvement over the original Henderson. Produces a large bean, thicker, and by far more prolific. We highly recommend the Improved Henderson. This is one of the most productive and most delicious beans, especially appealing to home

gardeners.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

POLE LIMA BEANS

(One Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row or 75 Hills)

CULTURE: Best results obtained if planted in well manured sandy loam, two weeks after warm weather arrives. Use poles 8 to 10 feet long, sticking them 18 inches deep and 3½ to 4 feet apart each way. Slant slightly to the north. In each hill plant 4 to 6 beans and when well advanced, thin out to the three strongest plants.



RED BALL BEETS

BEETS

(One Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: A well manured, light, sandy loam soil is desired for beets. For extra early crop, sow seed in hotbeds and transplant when weather permits. For main crop, sow as soon as the ground is workable in rows 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering the seed with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. When the plants acquire 3 or 4 leaves, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart.

DETROIT DARK RED: (56 days). The best late beet, a main crop variety; much used by market gardeners and canners throughout the country. Our strain has been carefully bred and selected. The result has been a fine dark red color both of skin and flesh, a smooth tap root and fine globe shape. The

CABBAGE

(One Ounce Will Produce 3,000 Plants)

Days to Maturity Indicate Time From Setting Out of Plants

CULTURE: The plants are started in a coldframe or hotbed and later transplanted in April in rows about two feet apart and 18 inches in the row. For late crops, sow in May or June and set the plants in July.

BEST EARLY VARIETIES

GOLDEN ACRE: (62 days) A very fine early cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but maturing some 10 days earlier than that variety. Will mature in about 80 days from sowing. The heads are round, very firm, bright green in color, about 9 inches in diameter and remarkably uniform.......Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25

COPENHAGEN MARKET: (70 days) An early round headed variety of great merit. Heads are larger than Golden Acre, but matures 10 days later.......Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00

BEST SECOND EARLY AND LATE VARIETIES

ALL SEASONS: (85 days). A midseason drumhead variety producing very large solid

heads. Can be used for either early or late crop.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER: (92 days). (Wilt resistant). A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. It produces fine yields of cabbage on yellows-infested land. An extra good variety for yield, keeping quality for kraut,



GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE

CHINESE CABBAGE

CULTURE: Cool weather is necessary to have success in growing Celery Cabbage. In the vicinity of St. Louis, it should be sown about the first of August. Plant the seed one-half inch deep in rows 24 inches apart and thinned out to 18 inches apart. Chinese Cabbage may be served as a salad; delicious when boiled like ordinary cabbage.

CHIHLI: (75 days). Earliest and most sure heading of the Chinese varieties. Plant of upright growth, producing long, solid, white cylindrical heads two feet in length. Leaves very broad, smooth, fringed on edge with broad

RED CABBAGE

SAVOY CABBAGE

CAULIFLOWER

(One Ounce Will Produce About 3,000 Plants)

CULTURE: Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow the seed in the hotbed until such time as they may safely be planted in the open ground. Set the plants in the open field 2 to 3 feet apart. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun.

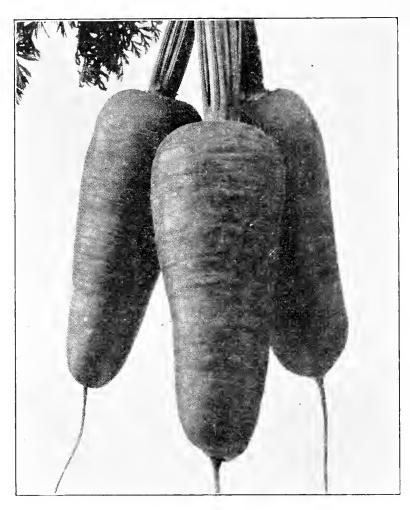
EXTRA EARLY SELECT ERFURT: A popular variety for either forcing or open ground. Pure white solid heads of excellent

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

BROCCOLI

(One Ounce Will Produce 2,000 Plants)

CULTURE: Same as for cauliflower. Italian Broccoli much resembles a green-headed cauliflower. The true Italian Broccoli produces one head on its main stalk. When this has been cut, smaller heads appear, which are also used.



CHANTENAY CARROTS

CARROTS

(One-half Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Will do well in all soils, although a deep, sandy loam, well-manured, will produce the best carrots. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cover with ½ inch of soil, thinning to 2 or 4 inches apart.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG: (70 days). Being a good bunching variety, of handsome appearance and sound flesh, it is the leading sort for market and general purposes. When fully matured, the deep golden orange roots measure 6 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; stump-rooted but slightly tapering at the end. The quality is very crisp and tender and of a delicate flavor. Will permit

close planting......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

DANVERS HALF LONG: (Special strain) (75 days). This fine half long variety commands approval wherever planted. It has a handsome orange-red color and the smooth roots taper to a blunt point. It is principally grown for a late main crop and produces more to the acre than many of the larger varieties. The roots are about 6 inches long and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter

NANTES CORELESS: (70 days). A half-long carrot of practically cylindrical shape, tapering very little from shoulder down. The carrot is stump-rooted, coreless and very fine for forcing. It is an early variety of excellent flavor

and texture......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

OXHEART: (70 days). Grows well on soils too stiff for longer rooted carrots. Has short, thick heavy roots with small tap root. Sweet flesh of

useful for table when small.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CELERY

(One Ounce Will Produce 3,000 Plants)

CULTURE: Celery seed is very slow to germinate. Plant seed in the hotbed or very early in open ground. When three inches high, transplant four inches apart in finely pulverized rich soil. In June or July, transplant 6 or 8 inches apart in rows three feet apart. Celery requires a great deal of water from the time the seed is sown until it is pulled. To blanch, drawn earth around the plants or boards or paper may be used.

WHITE PLUME: The earliest and most easily blanched celery known, but as it lacks keeping qualities, it is grown for late summer and fall use exclusively. It has pure white stalks, is crisp and of good flavor......Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00

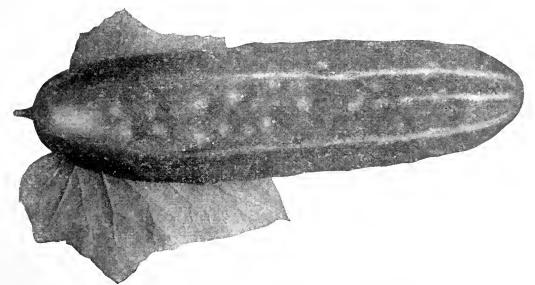
CUCUMBER

(One Ounce Will Plant 50 Hills; 2 Pounds Will Plant An Acre)

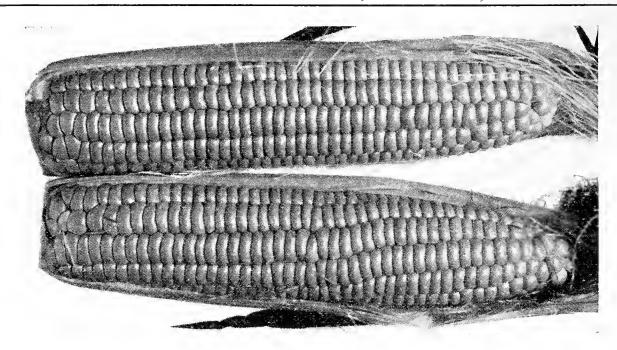
CULTURE: Cucumbers grow best in a rich, warm sandy loam. Sow seed when danger of frost is past, in hills 3 to 4 feet each way. Sow thickly half an inch deep and thin out to three or four plants to the hill.

PALMER'S WONDERGREEN: (60 days). Palmer's Wondergreen is the earliest of the White Spine types, producing a tremendous yield of fruit 7 to 8 inches long, cylindrical in shape and of a rich dark green color. In productiveness, flavor, appearance and all around good quality, it cannot be surpassed. In addition to these very desirable qualities, its outstanding point is that IT WILL STAY GREEN longer than any other variety. This makes it valuable for home gardens and

IMPROVED LONG GREEN: (70 days). The best all around late cucumber for both pickles and slicing. Grows 12 to 14 inches long, slender and tapers at the ends. Dark green with pure white flesh. Turns yellow at



PALMER'S WONDERGREEN CUCUMBER



GOLDEN BANTAM CORN

SWEET CORN

(One-half Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row; 12 to 16 Pounds Plant An Acre in Hills)

CULTURE: Any good garden soil will produce fine corn. Plant after all danger of frost is over in hills 3 feet apart, dropping 4 to 5 grains to the hill; thin out to 3 best plants. For succession, plant every two weeks up to July 15.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE: (68 days). An earlier Golden Bantam. In Golden Sunshine, we have a new yellow corn which will come in the market a week or ten days earlier than Bantam. The plant growth is more dwarf than Bantam and the ears set closer to the ground. The ears are as large, measuring 6½ to 7 inches and 12 instead of 8 rowed. Of fine golden yellow color, exceptionally sweet

COLLARDS

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN: A member of the cabbage family producing an enormous quantity of large cabbage-like leaves that are cooked and served as "Greens." Sow the seed in rows 2 feet apart early in the spring and later thin out so the plants stand 1 foot apart. Used extensively throughout

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS

(One Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Sow the seed in rich soil at the first opening of spring in rows one foot apart and cover with ½ inch of fine soil. Thin plants to 4 inches apart in the row. For winter and early spring use, sow in drills during Angust and September.

LARGE BROAD-LEAVED: A hardy winter salad, the leaves being much used in the winter in place of lettuce. Very appetizing...........Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

EGG PLANT

(One Ounce Will Produce 1,000 Plants)

CULTURE: Start the seeds in a hotbed during February, using a light, rich soil. If no hotbed is available, use an indoor box placed by a window reached by sunlight. When the weather becomes warm and settled, transplant in the open so the young plants will stand 2 to 3 inches apart each way.

BLACK BEAUTY: (80 days). The earliest and best, coming in about 10 days ahead of New York. It is a prolific producer of large fruits that are perfectly spineless and smooth. It has a beautiful rich purple color and the

ENDIVE

(One-half Ounce Plants 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Endive will thrive in any good garden soil. Sow the seed for early use about April 15, in rows about 1½ feet apart, covering the seed lightly. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out or transplant to 1 foot apart. Before gathering, blanch for about 2 weeks to make them crisp and tender. For a fall crop, sow in June or July.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN: (Escarolle). (90 days). One of the best varieties for salad. Leaves of upright growth, broad, more or less twisted and wavy; bright green with a nearly white mid-rib. Inner leaves form a fair head, which

blanches a creamy white.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

GREEN CURLED: (95 days). The most hardy and vigorous sort; leaves bright deep green with the outer mid-ribs showing a trace of rose. Readily

blanches a creamy white.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

WHITE CURLED: (95 days). The divided leaves are of a very light yellowish green color which blanches mostly white.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

KALE

(One Ounce Will Sow 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Any good garden soil will grow kale successfully. Sow the seed from March to September and cover with straw for the winter. The general method is to broadcast but the seed may also be sown in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and covered firmly with ½ inch of soil. When the plants are large enough, thin out to about 18 to 24 inches between each plant.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH: (60 days). Plants grow to a height of 3 feet, producing long, finely curled and fringed leaves, resembling

KOHL-RABI

(One-half Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Kohl-rabi succeeds in a rich loam soil. Sow in spring in rows about 18 to 24 inches apart, covering seed firmly about ½ inch. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart. Or start seed in hotbeds about February 15 and transplant in the open when the weather is safe. For fall use, sow the latter part of July.

MUSTARD

(One Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Any good garden soil will produce fine mustard. Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed with one-half inch of soil. Cut when about 4 inches high. For succession, sow every few weeks until autumn.

FORDHOOK FANCY: A handsome, strong growing variety with beautiful dark green leaves curled and fringed, having the appearance of ostrich plumes. Yields an enormous quantity of greens and the plants will stand a long time before going to seed. Flavor is mild, excellent for salads and garnishing.

LEEK

(One Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Sow the seed early in the spring in rows 15 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed about ½ inch. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant or thin out so they stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Set the young plants deeply so the neck will be well covered.

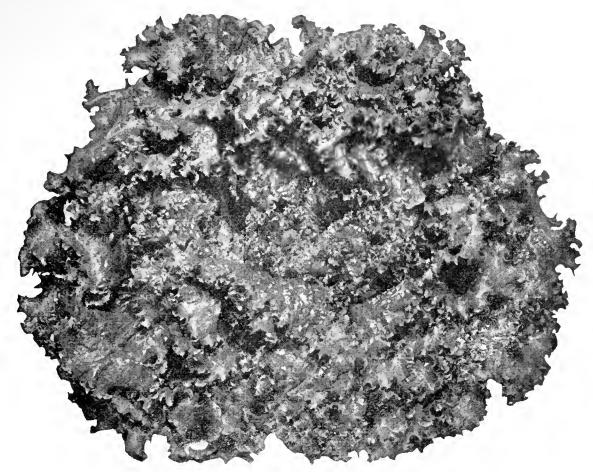
LETTUCE

(One Ounce Plants 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: A good soil for lettuce is one mixed with well-rotted stable mature. Sow the seed as soon as ground can be worked in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for hand cultivation. When plants are reasonably advanced, thin out so they stand 8 inches apart for heading. For early varieties, sow the seed in hotbeds about March 15 and transplant when seedlings are about 2 inches high in coldframes, setting the plants 4 inches apart each way. Transplant to the garden about May 1. For fall crop, sow in July and August.

LEAF LETTUCE

GRAND RAPIDS: A very fine strain of the old standard loose leaf curly variety for forcing or outdoor use. It stands high temperature and will not wilt quickly after cutting and consequently a good shipper. The plants make a compact bunch of light green leaves which are frilled at the edges............Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE

HEAD LETTUCE

BIG BOSTON: The most popular lettuce for outside culture as well as coldframe forcing. Produces large, compact heads with smooth broad leaves, waved at the edge and crisp. The leaves have a bright green color, slightly tinged NEW YORK WONDERFUL: The most widely used lettuce; grown in immense quantities on the Pacific Coast and shipped to all parts of the country. Plant large dark green, crisp heading; outer leaves notched and slightly curled on the edges. Large tightly folded cabbage-like head is well blanched. crisp and sweet.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50 ICEBERG: This lettuce really needs no introduction. Heads are medium size, solid ST. LOUIS MARKET: The best hot weather lettuce. A cabbage or butter head variety with medium dark green leaves that are crumpled and straight edged. Produces large, compact heads and the quality is unusually crisp and tasty. Grown more extensively by market-gardeners for summer use than

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

size and quality......\$1.75 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

(One Ounce Will Plant 100 Hills)

CULTURE: Melons require a rich, sandy loam and about 100 days of good growing weather. Sow the seed early in May in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, placing 10 to 12 seeds to a hill. Cover the seed about 1 inch with fine soil, firmly pressed down. Mix a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. When large enough, thin out to the four strongest plants.

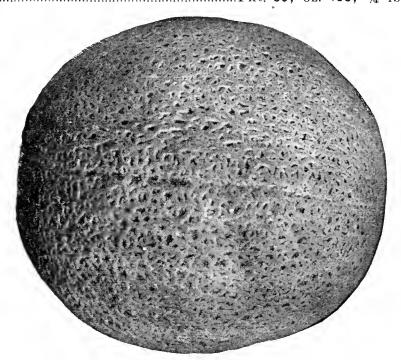
PALMER'S DEE-LITE: (95 days). A new specialty of the Tip-top type. This new melon is expected to win the commendation of all who plant it. A large melon with a very thick, deep orange flesh and small seed cavity. Skin, light green, coarsely netted, turning yellow when ripened. Of excellent

flavor and substance......Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50

HALE'S BEST: (85 days). A new and remarkably early melon of the Rocky Ford type with very thick and finely flavored salmon flesh. The melons are oval, slightly ribbed and heavily netted, with very small

seed cavity.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

EARLY HACKENSACK: (80 days). A large, early melon somewhat flat with heavy ribs and coarse netting. Flesh is light green, thick, sweet and juicy.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25



HALE'S BEST CANTALOUPE

WATERMELON

(One Ounce Will Plant About 100 Hills)

CULTURE: A light sandy loam soil with planty of sunshine is best for watermelons. Plant in hills about 8 feet apart each way, using a shovelful of well-rotted manure to each hill. Place 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin out to three strongest plants.

WONDERMELON: (Improved Kleckley's). (85 days). A comparatively new variety and one of the finest flavored melons in existence. It is very productive, growing a large crop of big dark glossy green melons. The rind is rather thin but satisfactory for short hauls to nearby markets. It will sell to good advantage in any market. Grows long and thick, the flesh a deep red,

STONE MOUNTAIN: (90 days). A new round watermelon, with slight ribs like a muskmelon and a light green skin. The flesh is a fine deep crimson, very sweet and free from white hearts and stringiness. Average weight about 45 pounds. The rind is too tender for long distance shipping, but the melon is

excellent for local markets......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

TOM WATSON: (90 days). Extra long attractive melons, measure 2 feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, weighing 40 to 50 pounds each. The large delicious fruits are of dark green color and have a tough rind

but comparatively thin.......Pkt, 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

PRIDE OF MUSCATINE: (New Wilt Resistant). (85 days). Developed by the lowa State College. This introduction will be welcomed in many wilt-infested regions. A long, dark green melon with dark red, crisp

flesh of very sweet flavor......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

IRISH GREY: (90 days). A very large, long, light green melon with a very hard shell. The flesh is crisp and sweet. A splendid

OKRA

(An Ounce Will Plant 50 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Plant in rich ground when the weather is warm and settled, in rows 3 feet apart, thinning the plants to stand 18 inches apart.

EARLY DWARF GREEN SHORT POD: An extra early maturing variety of dwarf growing habit and very productive. Bush of compact and stocky growth and bear a tremendous crop of pods. The pods are short, deep

green, very tender and fibreless......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c

ONION

(An Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Onions grow best in rich, sandy loam soil or even in black loam. For an early crop, sow the seed in hotbeds or coldframes in February. Transplant to the open when large enough to handle in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, allowing 2 inches between plants.

WHITE VARIETIES

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN: (100 days). A beautiful silvery-white onion of flattened shape. Keeps well in winter and is largely used also as a bunching onion or for pickling. May also be used for sets...............Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE: (110 days) The most popular winter-keeping white onion. It has a fine globe shape, a silvery-white color. The flavor is excellent. This variety may also be used as a bunch onion if a large straight



WHITE GLOBE ONION

ONION—(Continued)

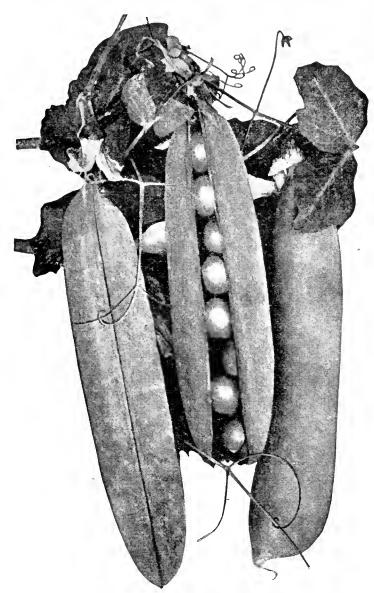
RED VARIETIES

YELLOW VARIETIES

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE: (110 days). The most largely grown Yellow Globe onion for market use. The bulbs are true globe-shaped, having a small neck and a heavy thick skin which makes it excellent for storage. The skin is a bright golden yellow and the flesh pure white.......Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

YELLOW BERMUDA: (95 days). This is also called White Bermuda, as the skin is a very pale straw color, the flesh white. Much grown in the South where the seed, sown in October, matures in about

six months......Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00



LAXTONIAN PEAS

GARDEN PEAS

(One Pound Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Peas must have a good rich soil worked deep and thoroughly. Plant early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 feet apart, covering the peas 2 inches. For succession, sow every two weeks up to August 1st. The wrinkled varieties are more easily damaged by cold, wet weather than the round, hard varieties and therefore should not be planted very early.

LAXTONIAN: (62 days). Extra fine pea for either market or home garden, as its fine appearance is exceeded only by its remarkable flavor. In these respects, it is similar to Laxton's Progress and is only a few days later in maturity. The pods are long and large, dark green in color.

The vine grows about 18 inches.....Large Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

LITTLE MARVEL: (62 days). As the main crop in any home garden, this is the most desirable dwarf variety. It is only 4 or 5 days later than the earliest garden pea. The dark green vines, 18 to 20 inches tall, grow vigorously and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended and packed with peas of medium size. These are temptingly dark green and very tender and sweet. Seeds are squarish,

wrinkled, interior green.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

PEAS—(Continued)

ALASKA, EXTRA EARLY: (56 days). The earliest of all smooth, blue peas. Exceptionally popular with canners and market gardeners. Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and produces a big crop of well-filled medium size pods. The pods are round, straight and square-ended and contain six light green peas of

fine quality.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

AMERICAN WONDER: (60 days). A wonderful variety to use for the home garden. It is a dwarf variety, growing about 8 to 10 inches tall and comes in a few days after Alaska. It produces an abundance of small pods

holding 6 to 8 peas of good quality.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR: (62 days). An improvement of Nott's Excelsior with larger pods and greater productiveness. Vines about 15 to 18 inches high. Pods beautiful light green, averaging 6 to 8 large peas of the

HUNDREDFOLD: (62 days). This is decidedly the best pea of the Laxtonian type ever grown. It is a large-podded, dwarf variety with a flavor so delicious it is just about perfection. Enormous cropper. Dark green pods, fairly broad and pointed, filled with eight large peas.....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

TALL MELTING SUGAR: Tall Edible Pod Variety). (74 days). Produces large, broad pods that are very brittle and entirely stringless. Height 3½ feet. The pods are light green, 3½ inches long, broad and pointed and contain 7 light green peas. Seed is smooth and white. Matures with Telephone....Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

DWARF GREY SUGAR: (Dwarf Edible Pod Variety). (68 days). An early edible-pod variety with purple blossoms and producing peas of a wonderfully delicious taste. Grows 2 feet high......Large Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c

PARSLEY

(One-half Ounce to 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Sow in shallow drills in the early spring, rows 12 to 18 inches apart and ½ inch deep. Some growers soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water before sowing.

PARSNIP

(One-half Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Parsnips require a deeply worked soil to mature to perfection. A rich sandy loam, thoroughly prepared, is best, although any deep, moderately rich soil will produce good roots. Sow the seed about April 1st in rows 1½ feet apart and cover one-half inch. Thin out to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Roots may be dug when frost sets in and stored in a good cellar all winter.

HOLLOW CROWN or LARGE SUGAR: The roots are long and tapering, averaging 12 inches in length and have broad shoulders. They have a smooth white skin, and the flesh is tender, sugary and of a

marvelous flavor.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c

PEPPER

(One Ounce Will Produce 1,500 Plants)

CULTURE: A warm mellow soil is most suitable for peppers. Start the seed in a hotbed or indoor box during March or April. When the weather becomes warm and the earth dry, transplant to the open in rows 2 feet apart, allowing 1½ feet between each plant.

PALMER'S SPECIAL RUBY KING: (68 days). This remarkable strain of Early Giant Peppers was developed by one of the leading commercial growers in St. Louis County whose peppers have always commanded the highest price on the local market. Combines the qualities of large size, mild flavor, productiveness and extreme earliness. It is a four-nosed pepper on the order of Sweet Mountain, but is longer, larger and of better quality. A plant with 12 to 15

peppers is not uncommon.......Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50

CALIFORNIA WONDER: (New). (75 days). A very striking new sort of large size, having a wonderful thick flesh, often ¼ to %-inch thick, which is deliciously crisp, tender and sweet like the finest pimentos. In color, it is a brilliant dark green changing to crimson when ripe and is of uniform

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE: (60 days). The plants are very vigorous and sturdy, 2 feet high and bear an abundance of deep green fruits that ripen to a beautiful scarlet-red. The fruits are about 3 inches long, 2 inches

in diameter and blunt ended......Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

HARRIS EARLY GIANT: (62 days). The earliest and most prolific of all large Peppers. Is of dwarf, compact growth, bearing as many as 12 pendent fruits on a single plant. Fruit scarlet, measuring 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; 3-lobed, mild and sweet. A profitable pepper for the market......Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

LONG NARROW CAYENNE: (70 days). A well known medium early variety with a slender, twisted pod about 4 inches long. The color, when young, is a deep green, turning to a bright scarlet when ripe. Flesh extremely hot.......Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25

POTATOES, VEGETABLE PLANTS, ETC.

SEED POTATOES

Choice Disease-Free Stock

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Per 10	0
Broccoli Plants, Green Sprouting, Doz. for 15c\$1.0	0
Cabbage Plants, All Varieties, 25 for 20c	0
Cauliflower Plants, All Varieties, Doz. for 15c	0
Celery Plants, All Varieties, 25 for 25c	5
Horseradish Roots, Doz. for 15c	0
Kohl Rabi Plants, White Vienna, 25 for 20c	0
Pepper Plants, All Varieties, Doz. for 15c	
Rhubarb Roots, Large Roots, each 15c; Doz. for \$1.25	
Sweet Potato Plants, 50 for 25c	5
Tomato Plants, Doz. for 15c	

PUMPKIN

(One Ounce Will Plant 25 Hills)

CULTURE: Plant in a good garden soil when the ground has become warm and dry, usually early in May. Sow the seed in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 8 seeds to a hill. After plants are well advanced, thin out to four to a hill. If planted among corn, put about three seeds in every third or fourth hill. Never plant pumpkins close to squash or other vine crops, as they mix.

KENTUCKY FIELD OR LARGE CHEESE: A large, round, flat pumpkin averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter. The skin is of a creamy buff color and much ribbed. It has a thick orange-yellow flesh of exceptional quality and is a splendid sort for canning

SMALL SUGAR: Also called New England Pie Pumpkin. It is small but has the right flavor for the best pies. The skin is a deep orange

RUTABAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

(One-half Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Sow the seed during July in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and cover firmly with one-half inch of soil. When the plants are sufficiently advanced, thin out to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Cultivate regularly. In the fall before severe freezing sets in, pull the roots and cut off the tops. They may then be stored in a cool cellar for winter keeping. By covering them with sand their freshness may be retained.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP: (80 days). A hardy productive variety with a small neck. Roots are large, oblong or globular in form with a very small tap root; color bright yellow, with a purple top; flesh

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

(One Ounce Will Sow 50 Feet of Drill)

CULTURE: When properly cooked, it is a substitute for oysters and is very nutritious. A most palatable vegetable. Sow early in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cover firmly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin to 3 inches apart in the rows. Salsify may remain in the ground through the winter. The roots are perfectly hardy; in fact they are best after the frost has touched them.

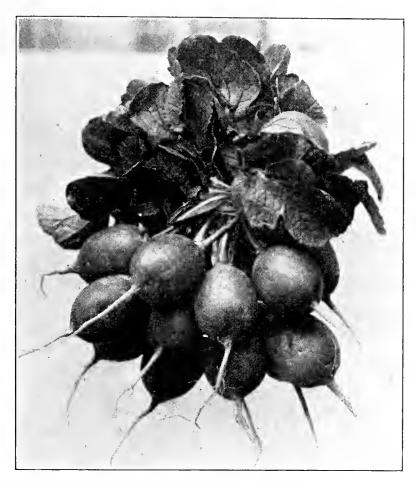
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND: This splendid variety will average nearly twice the size of other sorts. Grows very uniformly; mild and delicious in flavor. A popular

SWISS CHARD

(One Ounce Will Sow 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows 11/2 feet apart, covering the seed with one inch of earth. When the plants are advanced, thin out so they stand 6 inches apart in the row. Used as a substitute for spinach, during the hot summer weather, the leaves being cooked in the same manner. The plants will yield continuously from July to winter, starting new growth after each cutting.

DARK GREEN WHITE RIBBED: (55 days). The variety we handle is hardy and productive with broad green leaves that are heavily crumpled. It has large, white midribs of excellent quality which are prepared and served like asparagus. Grows about 2½ feet high.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c



SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

RADISH

(One Ounce Will Sow 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: Radishes must have quick growth to be good, therefore, a rich well prepared sandy loam is the best soil. Sow the seed in rows as soon as the ground is warm and dry and thin out so the plants stand about two inches apart. For a constant supply, sow at intervals of 10 days. Many gardeners sow the seed broadcast. Winter varieties should be sown in August and thinned out to 5 or 6 inches apart.

PALMER'S SCARLET GLOBE: (New). (24 days). It is one of the very earliest of the forcing radishes and does equally well when planted outside. The roots are of nice size, absolutely globe-shaped and have a very small top. The color is a bright scarlet and the quality always crisp and tender.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

WHITE ICICLE: (27 days). One of the earliest long white varieties for spring use. Has a handsome waxy white color and tapers gradually from the shoulders. The roots are usually about 6 inches long and white throughout, have small tops, are of excellent quality and suitable for either forcing



BLOOMSDALE SAVOY SPINACH

SPINACH

(One Ounce Will Plant 100 Feet)

CULTURE: Spinach grows well in either spring or fall and especially during cool, moist weather. It thrives in a well cultivated, rich soil. Sow the seed very early in the spring and at intervals until June 1st for succession. For fall, sow from August 15th to October 5th. If planted in rows, make the rows 1 foot apart.

NOBEL'S GIANT: (45 days). A new variety of the Viroflay type, but superior. Also called Gaudry Long Standing. It is the best of the so-called smooth-leaved types. The leaves are very thick, rather smooth, rounded, and of great size. Although a very quick grower, it stands well before going to seed.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH: (70 days). Also known as "Everlasting Spinach." This is a different plant and entirely distinct from the regular spinach, but the color, shape and taste of the leaf is remarkably similar. The plant is of tall branching growth with numerous side shoots. Leaves medium green and rather small and pointed. Will resist heat and adverse conditions and supply plenty of green leaves through the summer and fall. The seed is planted in rows 3 feet apart, dropping the seeds every 4 or 5 inches. May be planted in hills 2 feet apart each way,

SQUASH

(One Ounce Will Plant 25 Hills)

CULTURE: Squash succeeds best in a good, rich soil with a shovelful of well-rotted manure placed in each hill. Make the hills 4 feet apart each way, thinning out to about 3 good plants per hill.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED: (55 days). Also known as Patty Pan. The leading early summer squash. It is of medium size, flattened and scalloped. It is creamy white in color and comparatively smooth on the surface; flesh greenish white. Of true bush form, very prolific and the fruits measure

IMPROVED HUBBARD: (100 days). This excellent olive-shaped squash is large and moderately warted with a dark bronze-green skin and bright orange-yellow flesh. The flesh is fine grained, thick and of a most delicious

flavor. Sweet and dry......Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

SQUASH—(Continued)

TABLE QUEEN OR DES MOINES: (60 days). A small, dark green, acorn-shaped sharply ribbed variety which matures nearly as early as the summer squashes. Fruits just the right size to serve in halves and of good quality for baking. The vines are COCOZELLE BUSH: (65 days). A handsome, oblong, dark green Italian variety liberally speckled with lighter green. The plants make a bushy compact growth and bear fruits measuring 16 to 18 inches long by 5 inches across and weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Of a very distinct and rich

GOLDEN SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK: (55 days). This is a selection of the Crookneck variety and of equally good quality. The straight neck permits easier packing

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOPED: (60 days). Quite similar to the White Bush except in color, which is a deep orange-yellow. Often

referred to as "Yellow Patty Pan"......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c

TURNIP

(One Ounce Will Sow 100 Feet of Row)

CULTURE: For early turnips, sow the seed early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart; thin out seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession, sow every two weeks until the middle of May. Fall crops sown during July and August. Most gardeners sow turnips broadcast.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE: (55 days). (Selected Imported Strain also known as Red Top White Globe). The strain we offer is truly superior to the average stock of Purple Top White Globe. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below, and when in best condition for the table, are about 3 inches in diameter but can be grown much larger. Flesh white,

fine-grained and tender.......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN: (42 days). The earliest of all. Has medium sized bulbs, very much flattened, smooth skin and crisp white flesh of fine quality. The upper portion of the turnip is reddish

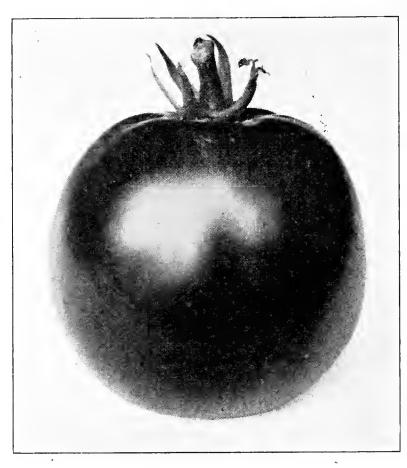
purple and the lower portion is pure white......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c SEVEN TOP OR WINTER GREENS: This variety does not produce edible roots, but is grown extensively for the leaves which are cooked and eaten as "Greens." They make a tasty addition to the diet when prepared like spinach and are considered one of the most delicious greens in existence......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c

JAPANESE LOUSE-PROOF: (60 days). An exceptional variety of recent introduction. All white, large, globe-shaped heavy top and unusually sweet and tender. One of the outstanding characteristics of this turnip is that

lice will not destroy the foliage......Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Borage	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.50
Cardoon		.25	.75	2.50
Celeriac	.10	.20	.65	2.00
Chervil		.25	.65	2.00
Chicory		.15	.50	1.50
Cress, Curled	.05	.10	.30	.90
Cress, Water	.10	.30	.90	3 .00
Dandelion		.50	1.50	5.00
Dill	.05	.10	.30	.90
Fennel		.20	.50	1.50
Rhubarb		.15	.50	1.50
Sage		.25	.75	2.50
Sorrell, Broad Leaf	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Tobacco, all varieties		.35	1.00	3.50



MARGLOBE TOMATO

TOMATO

(One Ounce Will Produce 2,000 Plants)

CULTURE: Sow the seed in hotbeds from the middle of February to the last of

April in rows 5 inches apart and one-half inch deep or broadcast. When about 4 inches high, transplant into boxes, placing the plants about 4 inches apart. About May 15th, they may be set out in the garden 3 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart. SELECTED LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE: (100 days). The most popular shipping tomato known and a favorite for home gardens. It is the best early purple variety in existence. The tomatoes are large, always smooth and have a very firm flesh with few

PONDEROSA: (Also known as Beefsteak). (100 days). The largest tomato in cultivation, frequently weighing more than 2 pounds each. The fruits are a beautiful dark crimson color, uniformly smooth and astonishingly

BONNY BEST: (90 days). A splendid selection from Chalk's Early Jewel but maturing about a week earlier. The tomatoes are of medium size, uniformly smooth and solid and have a rich bright scarlet color from

DAHLIAS

The following list of varieties can be grown successfully around St. Louis. **CULTURAL DIRECTIONS:** Dahlias like an open sunny position with plenty of air circulation. Prepare the soil to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. If heavy, the soil should be lightened with sand, humus or ashes. Use very little fertilizer in planting. Drive the stakes and lay the tubers about six inches deep and horizontally, with the eyes slightly elevated. From the first to the 15th of June is about the best planting time. As soon as the plant has three or four leaves, nip out the top to make the side shoots branch out. For large size flowers remove all but the most perfect bud on the stem. Until the plants come into bud use plenty of water, and then keep the plants on the dry side as the flowers mature.

C. denotes Cactus type. H. C. denotes Hybrid Cactus type.

CACTUS AND HYBRID CACTUS DAHLIAS

Ambassadour—C. Soft yellow buff, shaded salmon-pinkEach Edna Ferber—C. Glistening coral shading to old gold at the baseEach Fort Monmouth—H. C. Rich crimson-maroon with bluish violet			
hue at tips of petals. Enormous size	75c;	Doz.	\$7.50
J. H. Jackson—C. Deep velvety, crimson, almost blackEach	30c;	Doz.	\$3.00
F. W. Fellows—C. Orange-scarlet colorEach	40c;	Doz.	\$4.00
Perle De Lyon—H. C. Pure white	40c;	Doz.	\$4.00
DECORATIVE DAHLIAS			
Barbara Redfern. Glistening old gold with reverse of petals a delicate old rose	40c;	Doz.	\$4.00
Champagne. Burnished copper to dull golden champagne and			
chamois. A fine cut flowerEach	40c;	Doz.	\$4.00
Chemar's Orange Beauty. Brilliant orange shading to lighter orange towards center	75.01	Dog	¢7 50
Chemar's Purity. A most perfect pure white Dahlia seedling	750,	DUZ.	\$7.50
from Jersey BeautyEach	75c;	Doz.	\$7.50
Delice. A charming clear pink	25c;	Doz.	\$2.50
Etenard De Lyon. A rich rosy purple			
Jersey's Beacon. Chinese scarlet with paler reverse	25c;	Doz.	\$2.50
Jersey's Beauty. One of the finest pink Dahlias	25c;	Doz.	\$2.50
Jane Cowl. A combination of glistening bronzy buff and salmon			
shades. One of the finest			
Kathleen Norris. Wonderful pure rose pink	/5c;	Doz.	\$7.50
Kemp's Violet Wonder. A rich napthaline violet with an underlying tone of royal purple with bluish lavender reverseEach	750:	Dog	\$7.50
Mrs. Carl Salbach. A good mauve-pinkEach			
Mrs. I. De Ver Warner Orchid pink			
Monmouth Champion. Immense flame-colored flower of excep-	250,	DUZ.	Ψ2.50
tional vigorEach	60c;	Doz.	\$6.00
Pride of California. Large and full, vivid redEach			
The World. Velvety-purple garnet with silver shadingsEach			
Trentonian. Reddish-bronze, old gold and amber-copperEach			
Waldheim Sunshine. Deep pure yellow with a golden suffusion.			
A very attractive flowerEach	60c;	Doz.	\$6.00
POMPON DAHLIAS			

Johnnie. A deep dark red	25c;	Doz. \$2.50
Little Jewel. A clear peach blossom pink	35c;	Doz. \$3.50
Sunglow. A golden sunshine glow	25c;	Doz. $$2.50$
Snowclad. A pure white	25c;	Doz. \$2.50



GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is one of the easiest flowers to grow—for, once planted, the only attention required is to keep the bed free from weeds. To have a continuous supply of these charming flowers throughout the summer, several plantings should be made commencing the first week in May, and then at intervals of three weeks until July 15th. Plant the bulbs 4 inches deep and 6 inches apart. If fed with a weak solution of liquid fertilizer when the flowers are in bud, the blossoms will be larger and better. Our Gladioli are all large No. 1 select quality bulbs.

PINK SHADES

TINK SHADES			
Betty Nuthall. Glowing orange-pink with pale orange throat and carmine	50c;	per 100	\$3.50
E. J. Shaylor. Large, ruffled rose-pink			
Giant Nymph. Light salmon-roseDoz.			
Halley. Deep salmon-pink with light tinge	30c;	per 100	\$2.00
Los Angeles. Large salmon-rose; usually two flower spikes to a bulb	30c:	ner 100	\$2.00
Mrs. Leon Douglas. Begonia-rose striped with flame.	000,	per ro	Ψ2.00
An enormous flowerDoz.	45c;	per 100	\$3.00
Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Flushed salmon-pink with rich maroon			
blotch on the three lower petalsDoz.	35c;	per 100	\$2.50
Mr. W. H. Phipps. Large blossoms of true pink	45c:	ner 100	\$3.00
The second secon	- /	per roc	•
RED SHADES	-,	por 100	•
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson			
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c;	per 100	\$2.50
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c;	per 100	\$2.50
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c; 45c; 30c;	per 100 per 100 per 100	\$2.50 \$3.00 \$2.00
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c; 45c; 30c;	per 100 per 100 per 100	\$2.50 \$3.00 \$2.00
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c; 45c; 30c; 30c;	per 100 per 100 per 100	\$2.50 \$3.00 \$2.00 \$2.00
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c; 45c; 30c; 30c;	per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100	\$2.50 \$3.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$3.00
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c; 45c; 30c; 30c;	per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100	\$2.50 \$3.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$3.00
RED SHADES Crimson Glow. Large crimson	35c; 45c; 30c; 30c; 45c; 45c; 60c;	per 100	\$2.50 \$3.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$3.00 \$4.00

GLADIOLI—(Continued)

WHITE

L'Imma	culee.	Pure	white,	tall	spikes	•••••		Doz.	35c;	per	100	\$2.50
Peace.	White	with a	ı pale l	$_{ m lilac}$	feathering o	n interior	of petals	Doz.	30c;	per	100	\$2.00

YELLOW SHADES

Golden Measure.	Deep	golden yellowDoz.	40c;	per	100	\$2.50
Schwaben. Cream	color	with two lower inside petals blending				
into canary ye	ellow.	Throat splashed with carmineDoz.	30c;	per	100	\$2.00

PRIMULINUS TYPE

Alice Tiplady.	Saffron orange with deep orange pencilingsDoz.	35c;	per 100	\$2.50
Orange Queen.	Apricot-orange, deeper at edge of petalsDoz. 3	35c;	per 100	\$2.50
Souvenir. Brig	ght daffodil yellowDoz. 3	30c;	per 100	\$2.00

SPECIAL MIXTURES

Exhibition Mixture.	Well balanced mixture of many colorsDoz. 25c; per 100 \$7	1.75
Primulinus Mixture.	A general mixture of good varietiesDoz. 25c; per 100 \$7	1.75

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING BULBS

We have special quality stock in the following popular summer flowering bulbs that may be planted this Spring.

that may be planted this Spring.		
	Each	Doz.
Amaryllis		
Vittata Hybrids. A brilliant variation of colors	.50	\$ 5.00
Equestre. Medium sized flowers of orange scarlet	.25	2.50
Johnsoni. Giant flower of deep maroon shade	.50	5.00
Halli. (Lycoris Squamigera) or Hardy Amaryllis	1.25	12.50
Begonia, Tuberous. The following classes are obtainable in Rose-pink, Salmon-pink, White, Yellow and Scarlet.		
Giant Single Flowering	.20	2.00
Giant Double Flowering	.20	2.00
Bleeding Heart. (Dicentra Spectabilis)	.40	4.00
Caladium Fancy Leaved		
Imperial Caladiums. Gorgeous color range, pink to crimson	.25	2.50
Calla Elliottana. The Golden Yellow Calla Lily	.35	3.50
Cinnamon Vine. Rapid climber with small white flowers	.10	1.00
Day Lilies. (Hemerocallis)		
Flava. Lemon yellow. Blooms in June	.25	2.50
Kwanso. Orange shaded crimson. Blooms in August	.25	2.50
Dr. Regale. Rich orange yellow. May and June	.25	2.50
Lily of the Valley. Hardy outdoor clumps	.60	6.00
Madeira or Mexican Vine	.05	.50
Peonies. We can supply a wide variety of excellent Peony roots in the best standard varieties ranging in price from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per Dozen.		
Good Standard Varieties	.40	4.00
By color only, our selection of varieties		3.50

LARGE-FLOWERING DWARF CANNAS

Dormant Cannas should be started in the frame during March and April, setting the plants out late in May, 18 inches apart. The roots may also be started outdoors early in May. GET OUR SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON QUANTITY ORDERS.

GREEN FOLIAGE CANNAS

PINK

YELLOW

RED

WHITE

BRONZE FOLIAGE CANNAS

RED

ORANGE

ELEPHANT'S EAR—(Caladium Esculentum)

Excellent to give your lawn a tropical effect with their wide, spreading leaves. Plant early in May. Give them a rich soil and a generous supply of water and they will grow to a height of 5 to 7 feet, carrying immense leaves 3 to 4 feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. Mammoth bulbs, Each 30c; Doz. \$3.25; First Size bulbs, Each 20c; Doz. \$2.25; Medium bulbs, Each 10c; Doz. \$1.00.

ISMENE CALATHINA—(Peruvian Daffodil or Pancratium Lily)

Beautiful, large, fragrant Amaryllis-like flowers, pearly white in color. Flowers carried in clusters on a firm stem. This wonderful plant will succeed most anywhere. Plant the bulbs 4 inches deep in May, and they will bloom in July....Each 15c; Doz. \$1.50

TUBEROSES

Spikes of delightfully scented, waxy white flowers. Plant in the garden in May in a rich soil and sunny position and they will bloom in September. For early bloom, start the bulbs in the hotbed in March or April.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA—(Jacobaean Lily)

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Roses are ready for delivery from March 1st until May 15th. After May 15th, when growth has started, we supply 2-year-old plants in 5-inch pots.

Our bushes are all hardy, two-year-old, field-grown stock. Northern Grown.

CULTURE: Roses grow best in an open, sunny position. Dig the soil thoroughly, working in well-rotted manure or bone meal in a good quantity. Be careful to keep the roots from exposure to the air. When the bushes arrive, sprinkle them and heel in until the hole is dug to receive them. Place the bush in position, spreading the roots and fill in with fine soil, making it firm with the heel. Cultivate freely during the summer. An application of bone meal at monthly intervals is advisable. During the hot summer cover the beds with a layer of peat moss two inches thick. This will prevent the ground from drying out and becoming baked. In late November draw the soil around the plant to a height of 1 foot. This will serve as a winter protection.

We ship plants by express only. No C. O. D. orders sent.

H. P. denotes Hybrid Perpetual. H. T. denotes Hybrid Tea.

Amelia Earhart—H. T. Deep yellow center, outer colarette of large cream petals
with a blush overtone. Very fragrant
Better Times—H. T. Brilliant cerise. Excellent for cutting
Briarcliff—H. T. Silvery rose-pinkEach 50c; Doz. \$5.00
Columbia—H. T. Fragrant, rose-pink flowers on robust stemsEach 50c; Doz. \$5.00
Countess Vandal—H. T. The favorite at A Century of Progress.
Connery pink and gold

Dame Edith Helen-H. T. Clear pink flowers, delight-

fully scentedEach	50c;	Doz.	\$5.00
Etoile de Hollande-H. T. Immense blooms of brilliant red colorEach	50c;	Doz.	\$5.00
Frau Karl Druschki-H. P. Waxy white flowersEach	50c;	Doz.	\$5.00
Gruss an Teplitz—H. P. Very fragrant and free blooming			

rich scarlet Each 50c; Doz. \$5.00 K. A. Victoria—H. T. Snowy white with pale yellow center..........Each 50c; Doz. \$5.00

Los Angeles—H. T. Exquisite flowers of salmon-pink

An excellent keeper and constant bloomer......Each 50c; Doz. \$5.00

Roslyn—H. T. (new). Golden yellow, deeper in the center,

Souvenir—H. T. (new). Classed as a golden yellow Talisman. The golden yellow flowers are produced in great profusion, and are ideal for cutting...........Each \$1.00 Talisman—H. T. Outside of the petals a combination of yellow, gold and pink, and

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Much used for trellises, walls, porches, arbors, etc. We supply fine, strong, 2-year-old plants of the following varieties:

American Beauty Climber. A popular brilliant carmine-red............Each 40c; Doz. \$4.00

Blaze. An overblooming climber of exceptional vigor. Double

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Long, pointed buds; rich flesh-pink blooms,

Gardenia. Yellow buds opening to creamy yellow flowers with

Madeira Mary Wallace. Semi-double, bright clear rose-pink flowers

SPRAYERS-DUSTERS



Hudson Compressed Air Sprayer

Particularly adapted for the back-yard garden, small truck farm and greenhouse. It is a well made, substantial sprayer, tested under actual working conditions at the factory. Completely equipped with 24 inches of heavy, 5-ply hose, 1-foot brass extension rod and "Perfection" automatic shut-off nozzle.

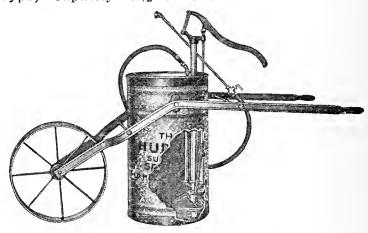
No. 140 Junior (2½ gals.) Galvanized	\$4.50
Copper	
No. 120 Thrifty $(2\frac{1}{2}$ gals.)	#2.60
Galvanized	
No. 110 Perfection (4 gals.)	
Galvanized	
No. 115 Sterling $(3\frac{1}{2}$ gals.)	
Galvanized	

Sunshine Sprayer No. 36S

(Wheelbarrow Type) Capacity 121/2 Gallons

Designed for spraying greenhouses, nurseries, small orchards, vineyards, trees and flowers. Also for spraying white-wash and disinfectants in barns and poultry houses. Can be transported through narrow openings.

The tank is heavy galvanized steel sheet reinforced. Capacity 12½ gallons. Wheels 16 inches in diameter, with 1½-inch rim; strong and sturdy. Completely equipped with 5 feet of heavy, 5-ply, %-inch hose, 2-foot brass extension, and Ideal angle spray nozzle. Shipping weight, 42 pounds.



Continuous Sprayer

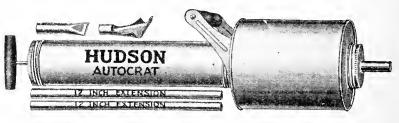
Double Action

A perfect sprayer for small gardens and house plants. Also used to spray disinfectants in homes, schools, etc.

The pump and tank are made of heavy tin, lock seamed and thoroughly soldered throughout, and will give long useful service.



Autocrat Duster



GARDEN SUNDRIES

Red Earthenware Flower Pots

	Full	Size—¾	and	1/2	Pots	:
\mathbf{size}]	Each		Doz.	Per 100
2	inch	\$	80.02	\$	30.20	\$1.25
2 1/4	inch		.02		.20	1.30
2 1/2	inch		.03		.25	1.50
3 72	inch		.03		.30	1.90
3 1/2	inch		.04		.35	2.00
4	inch		.04		.40	2.40
5	inch		.07		.75	4.50
6	inch		.10		1.20	7.50
7	inch		.20		2.40	15.00
8	inch		.30		3.50	22.00
9	inch		.40		4.80	30.00
10	inch		.50		6.00	
12	inch		.90	1	0.00	
14	inch		2.00	2	4.00	

Saucers Only

5	Size	Each	Doz.	Per 100
3	inch	\$0.04	\$0.40	\$2.70
4	inch	.05	.50	3.35
	inch	.07	.75	4.50
6	inch	.09	1.00	6.50
7	inch	.10	1.20	8.00
8	inch	.15	1.60	10,00
9	inch	.20	2.40	17.50
10	inch	.25	3.00	22.50
12	inch	.50	5.50	
14	inch	.75	8.50	

Inquire for Special Quotation on 500 and 1000 lots

Birds Improved Neponset Flower Pots

Made of heavy water-proof paper. When setting out your plants, the pot can be immersed in the soil, where it will rot away in a few days. Thus the root system is not interfered with in transplanting.

Size		Doz.	100	1000
2	inch	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$4.00
	inch		.55	4.45
2 1/2	inch	.10	.60	4.95
	inch		.75	6.25
	inch		1.00	8.25
	inch		1.20	10.50
	inch		1.80	14.25
6	inch	.40	2.50	19.25

Black Neponset Pots are 10% Higher than above

Inquire for Special Quotation on 500 and 1000 lots

Pot Labels

:	Siz		Per 100 P	er 1000
4	\mathbf{x}	5/8 ''	\$0.25	\$1.75
5	\mathbf{x}	5/8 "	.30	2.00
6	\mathbf{x}	5/8 "	.35	2.50
8	\mathbf{x}	7/8 "	.40	3.25
10	\mathbf{x}	7/8 "	.45	4.00
12	X	1 1/4 "	1.00	8.50

Wooden Tree and Shrub Labels Unnainted

Size	Per 100	Per 1000
3½ inch Iron Wired	\$0.30	\$2.00
3½ inch Copper Wired	.30	2.00

WEATHERPROOF PENCILS: For using on pot and garden labels, 25c each.

WEATHERPROOF INK: 40c per bottle

Green Japanese Bamboo Stakes

Length		Doz.	100	1000
$1\frac{1}{2}$	foot	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$2.00
2	foot	.10	.40	2.50
	foot	.10	.50	3.50
3	foot	.15	.60	4.50
4	foot	$\cdot 15$.75	5.50
6	foot, Natural	.20	1.00	8.50

Heavy Chinese Tonkin Canes

Length	Diam	eter	Doz.	100
4 foot	½ to	5/8 "	80.40	\$3.00
5 foot	$\frac{5\%}{8}$ to	3/4 "	.60	4.00
6 foot	− 5% tò	3/4 ''	.70	4.50
8 foot	3/4 to	7/8 "	1.00	6.75

Cedar Garden Stakes

Adjusto Plant Supports

A practical, very simple, unbreakable and low-priced support. Consists of a strong green painted wooden stake and a wire ring that can be adjusted to any height and will last a lifetime.

 Prices Complete with Rings

 Height
 Doz.
 Height
 Doz.

 1½ ft.
 \$0.90
 4 ft.
 \$2.10

 2 ft.
 1.10
 5 ft.
 2.40

 3 ft.
 1.90
 6 ft.
 2.70

 Prices of Stakes Only

 Height
 Doz.
 Height
 Doz.

 3 ft.
 \$0.90
 5 ft.
 \$1.50

 4 ft.
 1.20
 6 ft.
 1.80

Raffia, Twines, Etc.

RAFFIA. For tying plants, shrubs or trees; also for grafting and basket making. Natural color. Skein 10e; Lb. 40e. Dyed green ¼ Lb. 35e; Lb. \$1.25.
CELERY TAPE. No. 21. Red or blue. 1000 yd. spool, \$3.00.
TOMATO TWINE. (No. 1 Jute). 2 or 3 ply. 1 ball (½ lb.) 15c; Per lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.
BUNCHING TWINE. (No. 1 Cotton). 3, 4 or 6 ply. Per lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25.
SILKALINE FLORISTS' THREAD. 2 Oz. spool, 40c; 1 lb. box (8 spools), \$3.00.

Vigoro Fertilizer Spreaders

Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost barehand freedom yet provide complete all-leather protection. Ideal for garden and similar uses.

DIRT-PROOF—DURABLE—WASHABLE

Four sizes: "SMALL" and "MEDIUM" for women. "MEDIUM" and "LARGE" size for men. Price, 75c a pair. This is the first time we have ever offered an all-leather garden glove with these special qualities at such a low price.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

- Arsenate of Lead Powder. For spraying vegetables, flowers, trees and shrubs against leaf eating insects. Dissolve 1 pound with 50 gallons of water. To eradicate earth worms and grub worms apply 5 pounds to 1,000 sq. ft. RAKE IN AND WATER THOROUGHLY. If applied dry, mix with sufficient sand or soil to give even distribution. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., 90c; 12 lbs., \$2.25.
- Bordeaux Mixture Powder. Used against mildew, blight, rust, scab and all fungus diseases. Can be used dry or dissolved at the rate of 1 lb. to 5 gals. of water. 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 90c; 12 lbs., \$2.25.
- Black Leaf 40. Highly recommended by experimental stations throughout the United States as a spray for soft bodied sucking insects. Dilute 1 oz. to 6 gals. of water or 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water. 1 oz., \$35c; 5 ozs., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.25; 2 lbs., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$5.85; 10 lbs., \$10.60.
- Nikoteen (30%). One of the best nicotine sprays for fighting aphis, plant lice. mealy bug, spiders and other forms of sucking insects. Dilute 1 oz. to 6 gallons of water or 2 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon. 1 oz., 30e; 2 ozs., 50e; ½ lb., 95e; 1 lb., \$1.75.
- Red Arrow Insect Spray. (Pyrethrum and Soap). The safe, pleasant spray to use. Effective on sucking and chewing insects. Safe because it is harmless to humans, domestic animals and useful wild bird life. Dilute 1 oz. to 8 gals. of water. 1 oz.. 35c; 4 ozs.. \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.00; 1 qt., \$3.70; 1 gal., \$12.00.
- New Evergreen. (Non-Poisonous Insecticide). A destroyer of both sucking and chewing insects. It is non-poisonous to humans or animals and harmless to plants when used as directed. 1 oz. will make 6 gallons of spray. 1 oz., 35c; 6 ozs., \$1.00; 16 ozs., \$2.00; 1 gal., \$12.00.

Pomo-Green

- Dusting with "Leaf Green" Pomo-Green prevents and controls black spot, mildew or chewing insects on roses. Also controls many other fungus diseases of flowering plants and shrubs. Used only as a dust. 1 lb., 50e; 5 lbs., \$1.75.
- Pomo-Green With Nicotine. This may be used as a dust or spray. For spraying use 4 ozs. to 1 gallon of water. 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.
- Scalecide. Used to destroy San Jose Scale. An all around dormant spray for use during late fall, winter or early spring when leaves are off the trees. Nonpoisonous. One gallon makes 15 gallons of spray. 1 qt., 65c; 1 gal., \$1.55; 5 gals., \$5.50; 10 gals., \$9.50.

- Snlfoeide. A non-poisonous sulphur fungicide used effectively against fungus diseases of peaches, apples and all kinds of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Dilute 1 gallon to 200 gallons of water. 1 pt., 50e; 1 qt., 85e; 1 gal. \$2.25; 5 gals., \$7.50; 10 gals.. \$13.50.
- Fish Oil Soap. (Whale oil soap). Effective as a summer remedy for San Jose scale and other soft shell insects. A preventative against worms. A good wash for trees where bark has been eaten by insects. Comes in the form of soft soap which is dissolved 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.
- Massey Dust: This is the famous "All-in-One" rose dust recommended by the American Rose Society. Effective in controlling mildew and black spot on roses, and also leaf diseases of delphiniums. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60e; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.
- Superfine Dusting Sulphur. A special fine grade of sulphur 99% pure. Better than ordinary Flowers of Sulphur. Effective against mildew. black spot, blight, rots, rusts and other fungus diseases. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60e; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.
- Nursery Volek. Do not confuse with Garden Volck which contains nicotine. Used for the control of Nursery and Greenhouse pests, such has red spider, scale, mealy bug, white fly, mildew, rust, etc. It can be shipped through the mails as it is non-poisonous. Use 5 level tablespoonfuls to one gal. of water. ½ pt., 35c; 1 pt., 50c; 1 qt., 75c; 1 gal.. \$2.00; 5 gals., \$6.25.
- Garden Volck. A combination of insecticidal oil, nicotine and soap that is effective in the control of aphis, squash bug, scale insects, mealy bug, red spider, thrips, mites, white fly, etc. Also prevents mildew. Use 8 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. 3½ ozs., 35c; 1 pt., \$1.00; 1 qt., \$1.50; 1 gal., \$4.00; 5 gals., \$11.25.
- Wilson's Weed Killer. (Super Strength). Kills all plant growth. Clean and odorless. Removes all vegetation from gutters, paths, roadways, tennis courts, etc. One gallon mixed with 41 gallons of water will treat 800 sq. ft. 1 qt., 75e; 1 gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$8.00; 10 gals., \$15.00; 30 gals., \$35.00.
- Dogzoff. A new discovery that will positively keep dogs away from evergreen trees, shrubs, etc. Spray the lower sections of the trees and shrubs. It will remain effective for six weeks. Per bottle, 60e; per qt., \$2.75.
- Autrol. "Ants destroyed in the nest." Composed of small glass containers and a special formula of syrup that exterminates the ants. Set of 4 containers and 4 oz. bottle syrup, 75c; 4 oz. syrup, only 35c; 1 pt., 85c; 1 gal., \$3.50. Containers only, each 10c. Ready fill sets, 4 for 50c.

FERTILIZER

VIGORO Complete plant food

A Complete Plant Food. Analysis 4-12-4. Furnishes grass, trees, shrubbery and flowers the plant food elements necessary for maximum growth and flowering. It is free from dust, has no unpleasant odor and is easy and pleasant

ing. It is free from dust, has no unpleasant odor and is easy and pleasant to apply. Directions: Apply Vigoro to lawns and flower beds at the rate of 4 lbs. to 100 sq. ft. Spread evenly and thoroughly water down at once. 1 lb. pkg., 10c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Sheep Manure. The best natural manure. Safe for all uses such as lawns, flower gardens, vegetable gardens, etc. Easy to apply. As a top-dressing for lawns, broadcast about 100 lbs. per 2,000 sq. ft., or 1 ton per acre. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500 lbs., \$9.00.

Cattle Manure. Supplies plant food, humus and organic matter. Especially valuable for composting, mulching and top dressing. Splendid for roses, ferns or where a cool, slow acting manure is wanted. 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500 lbs., \$9.00.

Bonemeal. An excellent top-dressing for lawns and an effective fertilizer for gardens. On lawns, apply 100 lbs. per 2,000 sq. ft. 5 lbs., 30e; 10 lbs., 50e; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.25.

Ammonium Sulphate A valuable fertilizer for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired. Produces quick results. Used largely as a stimulant for lawns. Use 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. Water down thoroughly when applied. 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Nitrate of Soda. A high strength nitrogen fertilizer for producing quick growth and stimulating backward plants, trees and shrubs. Secure specific directions before using, as an over-application may prove disastrous. 1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Muriate of Potash. A highly concentrated form of potash of especial value for potatoes, corn, grain and all root crops. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Super Phosphate (16% Available Phosphate). Used largely on vegetable and grain crops, and plants requiring great amounts of phosphoric acid. 10 lbs., 50e; 25 lbs., 75e; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Aluminum Sulphate. Used to acidify soil for growing Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other broad leaf evergreens. Apply ½ to ¾ lb. to each square yard over surface. If mixed with soil, use 1 lb. to each cubic yard. For small pots, use ¼ teaspoonful to a 4-inch pot. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Hydrated Lime. Sweetens the soil and corrects acidity, making plant food elements more available. Excellent for lawns. Apply 100 lbs. per 2,000 sq. ft. 10 lbs., 30e; 20 lbs., 50e; 50 lbs., 85e; 100 lbs., \$1.60.

Garden Mulch (Analysis: 2-1-1). Garden mulch is a pure, unshredded cow manure. A natural plant food for flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetables. Retains moisture well and makes an excellent mulch during hot weather. Mix 1 inch of Garden Mulch with 3 or 4 inches of top soil around plants and soak thoroughly. For liquid feeding, use 2 lbs. to 5 gals. water and use once or twice a week. 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$1.60.

Cottonseed Meal (Horticultural Grade—Analysis: 6-2-2). An excellent organic fertilizer for use on lawns and gardens. For lawns, use 100 lbs. to 3,000 sq. ft. and water down thoroughly. For general garden use, apply ½ ton per acre. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

IMPORTED GRANULATED PEAT MOSS

For Lawns. Apply Peat Moss on lawns in early spring or late fall. It will hold the moisture at the roots of the grass and prevent souring. In the fall, cover the lawn with one-half inch of Peat Moss. It will be assimilated by spring. If fall covering has been neglected, apply a light application in the spring and occasionally during the summer. One bale will cover 480 sq. ft. one-half inch thick.

For Mulching. A mulch 4 or 6 inches deep on fall bulbs is beneficial. As a summer mulch for roses, cannas, peonies, dahlias, etc. Peat Moss assures constancy of moisture supply and makes for perfect development. 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; half bale, \$1.75; bale, \$3.00; 5 bales at \$2.90 per bale.

Adco. Converts leaves, grass-clippings, weeds, pea and bean vines, cornstalks, in fact, all refuse from the garden and lawn into real manure. Simple and easy to make. Adco will do it for you in three months. 25 lb. bag (enough to make ½ ton of manure, treats 12 wheelbarrows of refuse), \$2.00.

